

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES



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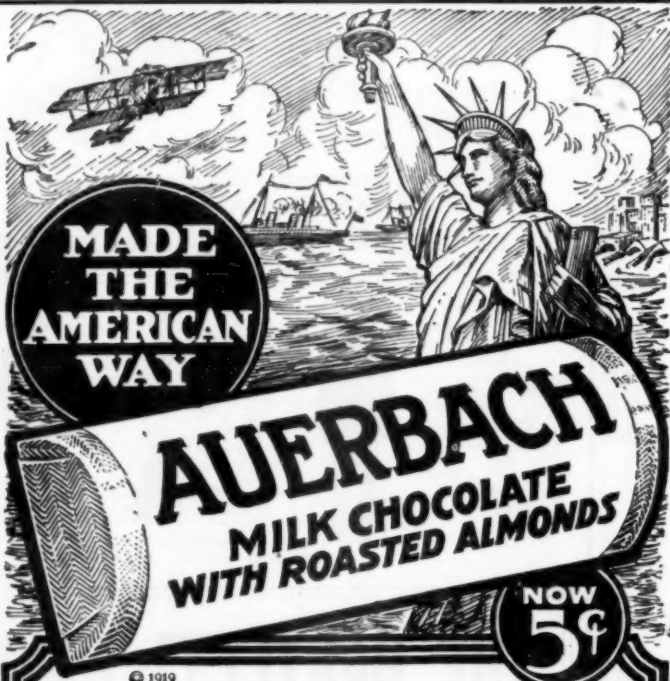
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ARMY ITEMS.

Civilian Clerks at Demobilization Centers.

The Secretary of War has approved a request for authorization to employ eighty civilians at a monthly cost of not to exceed \$8,955, who are to be attached at demobilization centers as a part of the camp headquarters and to be used in the offices of the U.S. Employment Service. The object is to permit the discharge of enlisted men now performing this work. Such personnel will be furnished by the War Department until replaceable by the U.S. Employment Service.

Ordnance Deliveries Limited to Special Items.

The value of the ordnance which it is still proposed to complete on war orders is now less than \$50,000,000, of which about sixty-five per cent. is artillery. Rifles, bayonets, and small-arms ammunition are now being produced at the arsenals only. Enough more light Brownings are to be accepted to bring the total accepted over 100,000.

Deaths of Animals in the A.E.F.

In December, 1917, there were 18,000 horses and mules in the A.E.F. and by April, 1919, this number had grown to 136,000. Out of these 57,673 died, the largest number in any one month being in October, 1918, when 13,004 died. Between August, 1918, and March, 1919, the number of horses and mules with our Expeditionary Force was considerably larger in any of these months than in April, the total number in both December, 1918, and January of the present year being 190,000.

Motorcycle Purchase Order.

Instructions have been issued to the chiefs of the War Department bureaus that no more motorcycles be purchased for the use of the Army without bringing the matter to the attention of the Secretary of War.

Provost Marshal's Manual, A.E.F.

A very handy Provost Marshal's Manual for the A.E.F. has been issued from the Headquarters of General Pershing in France. It is a volume of 216 pages with index, and gives complete regulations for the use of the force which has rendered such efficient service under command of Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., the Provost Marshal General. The Manual, among other things, deals with the control of civilians, traffic control, deserters, prisoners of war, duties of highway, etc., and contains a mass of essential information.

G.C.M. at West Point.

A most unusual G.C.M., of which Lieut. Col. James A. Dorst, U.S.A., was president, was convened at West Point, N.Y., on Jan. 15, 1919, for the trial of Cadet Lloyd H. Hurlock, U.S. Military Academy. The cadet was charged with having deserted the Service on Dec. 28, 1918, and remaining absent in desertion until apprehended in New York city on Jan. 3, 1919; with having fraudulently procured Cadet William O. Moon, U.S.M.A., to send him a telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., stating "Father shot in El Paso, Texas, nine this morning; is in Santa Roca Hospital; rush there at once; Mother"; which statements he knew were untrue; that on Dec. 5, 1918, he submitted two telegrams dated Little Rock, Ark., to the Superintendent of the academy, together with a request for leave, the second message stating that his father was dying and that there was no hope of his living, with a request from his mother that he proceed to El Paso at once; that he induced Cadet Moon to telegraph him the notice of a death and funeral at Fort Smith, Ark., demanding his presence there, although Cadet Hurlock knew there was no death or funeral that required his presence; that on Dec. 5, 1918, he obtained leave of absence from the Superintendent of the academy and \$200 on the plea that his father was ill. He was found guilty on all counts, sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for five years. The President confirmed the sentence but remitted the confinement. The dismissal of Cadet Hurlock from the U.S. Military Academy took effect on May 16, 1919. (G.C.M.O. 156, War Dept., May 16, 1919.)

Sergeant Hatler Wins Medal of Honor.

The War Department has been advised by General Pershing that by direction of the President he has awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergt. M. Waldo Hatler, of the 356th Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action with German troops near Pouilly, France, on Nov. 8, 1918. When volunteers were called for to secure information as to the enemy's position on the opposite bank of the Meuse river, Sergeant Hatler was the first to offer his services for this dangerous mission. Swimming across the river he succeeded in reaching the German lines, after another soldier who had started with him had been seized with cramps and drowned in midstream. Alone he carefully and courageously reconnoitered the enemy's positions, which were held in force, and again successfully swam the river, bringing back information of great value. Sergeant Hatler's home is at Neosho, Mo.

Praise for the 3d Division.

Upon the release of the 3d Division, which was part of the 4th Corps, and its being assigned to the 3d Corps, Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A., commanding the 4th Corps, expressed warm appreciation of the work of the division and of its commander, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., on May 21, according to The Watch on the Rhine. General Summerall said, in part: "With the glorious record of achievement in battle behind it, a record that will ever form one of the proudest pages of our history, the division became part of the Army of Occupation. The record it established therein for efficiency, devotion to duty, and discipline is an enviable one, and is due in a large measure to its commander, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., whose sterling qualities as a man and as a soldier, whose loyalty and devotion to duty, are reflected in the work of his division. It is a privilege to have served with the officers and soldiers of the 3d Division, and in parting I wish you one and all godspeed."

Record of the 33d Division.

We have received from Frederick L. Huidekoper, of Washington, D.C., an interesting pamphlet summarizing the principal events in the operations of the 33d Division from the time of its arrival in France in May, 1918, until the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. It was published for the convenience of the officers and men of the division and others, so that the public might know of the achievements of the organization. The movements of the various brigades and regiments and their participation in many actions is vividly told. The number of prisoners captured, 3,924, is given. The total casualties were 8,491. The regiment was awarded

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eight Congressional Medals of Honor and 110 Distinguished Service Crosses; fifty-two British, forty-seven French and one Belgian decorations. Copies of congratulatory telegrams and letters from American and British commanders to Major Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., commanding the division, in which its excellent service in France is referred to, are appended.

To Perpetuate Name of 42d Division.

Following the plan adopted at a convention held at Neuenhar, Germany, on March 28 by members of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, at which an organization was formed consisting of chapters from each of the twenty-eight states represented in the division, a meeting was held in New York city on June 9, at which New York Chapter was formed. The object of the organization is to perpetuate the name of the division, the permanent headquarters being at Washington. Men who have seen service with any outfit in the division between Aug. 13, 1917, and March 17, 1919, are eligible for membership, while the nearest male relative of any deceased member may become an honorary member. The officers of New York Chapter, who were elected by men of the 165th U.S. Infantry, which was chiefly formed of members of the former 69th Regiment, New York National Guard, are as follows: Col. W. J. Donovan, president; Major Lawrence, first vice president; Sergeant Ferguson, second vice president; Sergeant Sullivan, third vice president; Lieutenant Colonel Moynahan, treasurer; Father Duffy, historian; Father Hanley, chaplain.

The 88th Division.

On the eve of the departure of the 88th Division, U.S.A., Major Gen. William Weigel, from the Gondrecourt area for the Le Mans embarkation district, France, notice was received in the division adjutant's office May 16 that nearly fifty Clover Leaf officers had been promoted. Some of the officers were sworn in at Gondrecourt, and more of them after they arrived at the La Suze area. The list includes: From captain to major—W. W. Parris, R. T. Layton, R. Murray, J. O. Hay, G. E. Wilkinson and C. L. Jones. First lieutenants to captains—A. B. Kachel, W. A. Augur, G. R. Konantz, H. A. Metzger, V. W. Carris, H. C. Mills, R. A. Livingstone, W. B. Graham, H. J. Campbell, J. G. Loy, D. J. Bleifuss, G. N. Nelson, S. Wilkinson and M. F. Kinkad. Second lieuts. to first lieuts.—J. J. Dwyer, B. G. Webster, D. L. Opdyke, O. W. Percy, E. F. Ketchum, R. J. Quinlan, H. S. Root, E. H. Schacht, M. A. Heath, W. St. John Jamar, F. C. Fitzgerald, B. Huntington, J. H. Robel, M. Gerstenkorn, L. C. Hazen, C. R. Davis, G. E. Evans, S. L. Davenport, C. F. Brantner, C. T. Smith, D. W. Schmitt, A. W. Bullard, E. C. Erickson, C. V. Carlson, J. B. Richards, C. E. John, L. S. Gilbert and J. F. Lynch.

The Camp Merritt Dispatch.

The Memorial Day edition of The Merritt Dispatch, published at Camp Merritt, N.J., consists of 106 pages, one of the largest editions of a camp newspaper yet issued in this country. A remarkably handsome and complete number, with many excellent illustrations of scenes in and near Camp Merritt, and of many officers, among them Major Gen. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., in command at the camp, it is dedicated to those Americans who died for their country here and overseas in the Great War. The Dispatch intends to establish a fund with which to erect upon the site of Camp Merritt, when it is abandoned by the Government, a memorial in the form of an approved monument. The profits derived from the present issue will be contributed to the fund.

The Bridgehead Sentinel.

The Bridgehead Sentinel, published weekly at Montauban, Germany, "by and for the 1st Division," is the latest addition to the Service publications overseas. Major Charles S. Coulter is the editor. No. 1, Vol. I, is dated March 29, 1919, but as the salutatory explains, this number is but a revival of the publication which appeared when the 1st Division held its horse show several months ago, on which occasion it was announced that "having accomplished its mission, it would not see the light of day again." This decision, however, did not prove popular with the rank and file and so Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., U.S.A., decided that his division should have a regular weekly paper, written by the men of the division and for them, so the publication was resuscitated, much to the satisfaction of the men of the organization.

Case of Private Speicher.

Pvt. Frank E. Speicher, 5th Engineers Training Battalion, who escaped from Prison at Castle William, Governors Island, N.Y., about one month ago, where he was awaiting trial on charges of desertion and of having impersonated an Army officer with intent to defraud, was arrested by U.S. Secret Service men in the upper part of New York state on June 7, after a countrywide search had been made for him. Speicher was an automobile mechanic when he was drafted into the Army Motor Transport Corps from Arlington, N.J., in June, 1918, and assigned to the 5th Engineers Training Battalion at Camp Humphreys, Va. Some time later he obtained a ten days' furlough with the alleged intention of going to Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain a commission. When he returned he said he had obtained a commission as second lieutenant. He was congratulated and soon afterwards a communication, which later proved to have been forged, was received stating that he had been commissioned a first lieutenant. He obtained another leave of absence and then put on the bars of a captain. He induced some men in Newark to give him \$7,500 on the plea that he could use it to advantage in putting through a deal whereby he could obtain permission to sell surplus motor equipment, including 902 automobile and \$2,250,000 worth of tires. Then he promoted himself to a lieutenant colonelcy, but in April, 1918, he was arrested with his wife at Danbury, Conn. He was taken to Governors Island as a deserter and a private. His escape followed. It is said that at the Eastern Department surprise was expressed that Speicher had not reached at least the rank of brigadier general by the time of his recapture.

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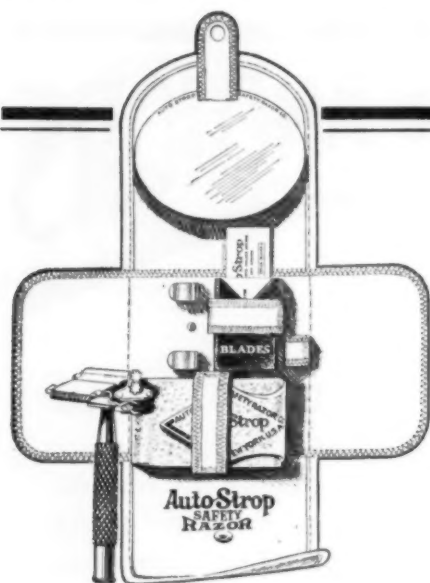
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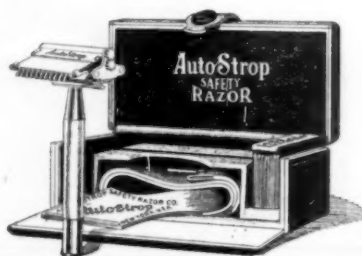
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RECRUITING ADVERTISING APPROPRIATION.

The Secretary of War approved on June 6 the completed plan for expenditure by the War Department of \$185,000 for newspaper advertising to secure recruits for the Army. This money will be spent during the month of June, advertising beginning about June 16. Advertisements will appear in all daily papers printed in English in all of the fifty-five large cities in which are the principal recruiting offices of the Army. The inadequate size of recruiting offices in other cities makes it inadvisable to place newspaper advertising in those cities, since the staff is not available to do the preliminary and follow-up work essential to a properly conducted advertising campaign. It is also impossible, in the time available, and with the money to be expended, to include other periodicals than dailies printed in English, although it is recognized that to do so would be advisable from the point of view of results if it were otherwise expedient.

In connection with this campaign, the Publicity Bureau of the Army Recruiting Service will send to recruiting officers a letter in which it will say: "Upon the success of this campaign, will, to a large extent, depend the fate of similar propositions in the future, and if it proves effectual, you can see that it opens up very large possibilities for Government advertising in publications whose columns lend themselves to its use. This is paid advertising. During the war and since the armistice, great amounts of space have been solicited and freely, generously given by publishers or paid out of

private funds, to advance various worthy causes. For this Army advertising, however, a definite appropriation has been set aside, and the problem of the bureau is how to expend this money in such a way as to obtain the maximum results."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Commutation Under G.O. 106.

Payment of commutation prior to Nov. 15, 1918, under authority of the order is not authorized, the Comptroller states in rejecting a claim made by a second lieutenant of Infantry for commutation of quarters, heat and light for the period Aug. 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, inclusive, under the Act of April 16, 1918. The order referred to by the Comptroller is G.O. No. 106, Nov. 15, 1918, which defines field duty within the meaning of the Act of April 16, 1918.

Money Lost While a Prisoner.

If an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army had his own money on his person when taken prisoner during the recent hostilities and the money was taken from him by the enemy he cannot have it repaid to him by the Government. The Comptroller thus decides in the case of a private of the 109th Infantry who was captured by the enemy July 15, 1918, near Chateau-Thierry. While wounded and helpless the enemy took from him forcibly a watch "valued at about twenty-five francs and

about 152 francs in currency." The Auditor decided that this claim was legitimate under Chapter 6 of the Act of July 9, 1918, but the Comptroller states that "although personal property includes money . . . I conclude that money is not included in the articles of personal property described in the statute under consideration."

Goods Delivered on False Requisition.

The fact that a man wearing the uniform of the U.S. Navy presents what purports to be a regular Navy Department form for goods to be delivered to him does not obligate the Government to pay for goods thus obtained. In the instant case a man in Navy uniform who stated that he was a yeoman in the Reserve Force presented an order for athletic goods to the value of \$26 for use on board the "U.S.S. Worcester" which goods were delivered to the man who gave to the sporting goods firm in New York city what purported to be a regular requisition form of the Navy. This form was signed by the "Supply Officer," "Commanding Officer" and "Senior Officer Present." On the presentation of this requisition by the firm to the Auditor of the Treasury the swindle was at once apparent since no ship in the U.S. Navy bears the name of Worcester and all the signatures on the requisition were fictitious. In approving the Auditor's disallowance of the claim the Comptroller renders the above decision.

FOR A NATIONAL CEMETERY IN FRANCE.

Secretary of War Baker, when he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 29, urged legislation for the establishment of a great National Cemetery in France for the burial of American soldiers who have died in France. It was, in his opinion, a wiser plan to leave the bodies of American soldiers in France rather than undertake the task of disinterment and transportation back to the United States. In explanation of his appearance before the committee, the Secretary said:

"I was asked whether the War Department had any set plan for the return of the bodies of soldiers from overseas, and I explained the difficulty of carrying out that policy and the fact that we had not yet been able to formulate any definite plan on that subject. I called attention to the fact that a number of persons had sent in word that they preferred to have the bodies of their relatives remain in France, and were anxious to see established a great national cemetery where reverent care could be taken of the bodies of our soldiers. The members of the committee expressed great sympathy with the idea of advising parents, who perhaps do not realize just what is meant by the disinterment and transportation of these bodies, to bring them into harmony with what seems to be the wiser suggestion of leaving them in France to be cared for by the nation under suitable dignified circumstances. I told the committee I thought it very important to press the bill for the establishment of a great national cemetery. We have three cemeteries in the front area, into which have been gathered the bodies of a great many soldiers who have died there and have been buried in small groups. There are also a substantial number of other places set aside where small groups of bodies have been buried and have not yet been disinterred. The idea is to gather all these bodies into one national cemetery and beautify it. One lady of very large means and great devotion and beauty of spirit whose own husband died in France, came to me some time ago and asked me whether, if the idea went forward, I would not permit her out of her own means to place a memorial gateway to the soldiers at the entrance to the cemetery. I think it would soon get to be a place which the people would be glad to help beautify in an artistic way."

Following Secretary Baker's appearance before the committee, he announced the following cable dispatch received from General Pershing with regard to the establishment of a national cemetery in France:

"Marshal Petain in a most courteous letter has informed me that 'France would be happy and proud to retain the bodies of the American victims who have fallen upon her soil' and would think localities where our soldiers have most distinguished themselves in battle as most suitable for the location of American cemeteries. He closed his letter by an offer of his services in bringing the matter before the French government should it be our desire to have this done. I have replied in part that 'The Government of the United States has announced to its people its intention to bring back to America the remains of its fallen sons, except in cases where a contrary wish has been expressed by the family of the deceased soldier' and that 'it is my intention to obtain as soon as possible information as to the number of American soldiers whose remains are to lie permanently in French soil. Should the United States Government desire me to undertake negotiations with a view to establishing permanent cemeteries in France, I would be exceedingly happy to avail myself of the courteous offer of your assistance.' If information in your possession indicates that considerable number of bodies of deceased soldiers will remain in France by the express wish of their families, I would recommend that arrangements be made for permanent American cemeteries, and that advantage be taken of Marshal Petain's friendly offer to accomplish this, I suggest that the War Department inform me of its desire in this regard."

CASUALTIES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

The War Department on June 5 issued a comparative statement of the air service losses of the American, British and French forces. Of the American casualties fifty per cent. of the total was in men killed, which was a higher percentage of killed than those of the British and French services. The killed include training casualties and deaths from accidents; the missing include also prisoners. The list of the three services is as follows:

American casualties: Killed, 509, or 50 per cent. of total; wounded, 241, or 23 per cent.; missing, 277, or 27 per cent. of actual casualties of American airmen.

British casualties: Killed, 2,680, or 36 per cent.; wounded, 2,988, or 40 per cent.; missing, 1,837, or 24 per cent. of British total.

French casualties: Killed, 1,945, or 31 per cent.; wounded, 2,922, or 46 per cent.; missing, 1,461, or 23 per cent. of French total.

Total for the three services: Killed, 5,134, or 35 per cent.; wounded, 6,151, or 41 per cent.; missing, 3,575, or 24 per cent.

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FUTURE WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Both in the United States and Great Britain at the present time there is much difference of opinion regarding the best type of "big" warship. That is, whether the future battleship should simply embody the general characteristics of that class of vessel, with heaviest armor, heaviest guns and reasonable speed, or whether the first line ship should be a composite craft resembling the battle cruiser, with great speed, the heavy guns of the battleship, and lighter armor, as her main characteristics. It is the old question of gun power, speed and armor and the best combination of them. Is the all big ship the best, or a ship with a two caliber armament, or more, is another question still debated even after experience in this war. As there was no great fleet action fought to a finish during the war this and many other questions remain undecided. Whether it is better to have greater gun power and lighter armor or greater armor protection and smaller caliber guns are matters still widely debated. Since the armistice and the ignominious surrender of the German fleet it has become apparent, however, that the superior and greater gun power of the British fleet, with its longer reach, did inflict such terrible punishment on the crews of the more heavily armored German ships that their crews, after reaching home, refused to go out to fight again. It is also now known that despite their heavy armor the German ships suffered much more at the hands of the British than the German naval authorities admitted at first, and the falsity of their early claims and their actual great losses have since been acknowledged.

Improved sighting and fire control appliances will extend firing in battle, it seems certain, to at least 25,000 or 30,000 yards. In fact, the latest capital ships designed for the United States Navy will have the turrets so fitted as to obtain an angle of elevation for the big guns of thirty degrees, which will permit firing at a range of about 40,000 yards. In some of the latest ships of our Allies the heaviest guns can be elevated to thirty-five degrees. This extreme range, in the opinion of some experts, raises the question whether it is advisable to weight battleships with too much side armor, as hits at 20,000 yards and over would result from a plunging fire, resembling shots from a mortar, and the resultant damage would probably be from shots hitting the deck and going through, rather than the sides of the enemy's ship.

It has been found that in the battle of Jutland, a number of German warships were destroyed by plunging fire from British 15-inch guns when the battle opened at 18,500 yards. Plans have been made for a gun of twenty-inch caliber, but whether such a gun will ever be constructed is a question. As was noted in our issue of March 29, page 1065, the largest gun used in the British navy in the war had a diameter of bore of eighteen inches, and was the largest naval gun ever built.

The General Board of the United States Navy, which has certainly had knowledge of the battle experience of the British and other navies, has recommended that the two remaining battleships on the building program of 1916 be completed, and also the six battle cruisers. All these vessels will of course embody certain improvements in design as the result of battle lessons learned from the British, French, Italian and other Allies. These include hull construction with compartments

found effective by the British navy against torpedoes and mines, additional protection against gun fire for turrets, conning towers, decks, magazines, etc., and the installation of the heaviest guns found advisable. This decision of the General Board seems absolutely sound, especially as the experience of the British fleet in the battle of Jutland proved that the battleship was the main factor against the German battleships, while the battle cruisers in their special field proved their great value, notably in sinking Von Spee's squadron, for it was the long range 12-inch guns of the Inflexible and her class that decided the issue in that fight. There still seems to be special use for both types of ship.

In connection with hull construction it is interesting to note that Sir Philip Watts, formerly chief constructor of the British navy, in a recent paper in which he discussed the British warships in commission and under completion, in August, 1914, at the time Great Britain entered the world war, said: "All of the dreadnoughts, battleships and cruisers, down to and including the Queen Elizabeth, were carefully designed to be safe against the explosion of two torpedoes in any position."

Three dreadnoughts have been seriously damaged during the war by torpedoes and mines, but—assuming that the Audacious was finally lost from the action of the sea—they have withstood the attack. In the case of the Marlborough, torpedoed at 6:54 p.m., May 31, 1916, in the Jutland fight, she was able to fight on, and commencing at 7:12 p.m. she fired fourteen rapid salvos at a German ship of the Koenig class. The Marlborough arrived home safe in the Humber June 2, thirty-seven hours after being torpedoed.

Not a single warship equipped with the "blister" was ever sunk by torpedo attack, it is to be noted, despite the fact that some were hit by two or more torpedoes.

What the future policy of the British navy will be in constructing first line ships remains to be seen. The battle cruiser Hood, now within a few months of being placed in commission, was laid down since the battle of Jutland, and is the only capital ship in any navy undertaken following the present war experience. As to this, the Army and Navy Gazette of London of May 17 says: "Very little information has been published officially concerning the Hood, but it is known that she will probably be ready for commission in November, and as she cannot have taken longer to build than the usual period for such ships before the war, her design must have been approved well after the battle of Jutland. It is most interesting, therefore, that her design should approximate more to the battle cruiser than the battleship. If rumor is well founded she will have as heavy a battery as any battleship afloat, will be as fast as any battle cruiser, and will obtain these qualities without any sacrifice of protection. In the next war a ship must be defended not only against vessels on the surface and under water, but against attack from the air, and in all these respects the Hood will be fully provided. It may well be, therefore, that the Hood will represent the final type of capital ship."

The Hood, it is unofficially reported, is 894 feet long, while the length of the U.S. battle cruiser Constitution, to be constructed under the 1916 program, is 872 feet. The Hood is provided with a modified form of "blister" on her underwater body, as a protection against mines and torpedoes, with which many British warships were provided and which, as we have previously stated, proved invulnerable in a number of instances. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who went aboard the Hood when on his trip abroad, said later that she cost \$40,000,000, and that Great Britain is not building any more of her type.

R.O.T.C. SUMMER CAMPS.

The War Department, through the Committee on Education and Special Training, will inaugurate on June 22 its system of Reserve Officers' Training Corps summer camps, in accordance with the provisions of the National Defense Act. Although colleges are still materially affected by war conditions, nearly 5,000 students will be accommodated at these camps this summer to receive instruction prescribed in the courses which they are pursuing for the purpose of obtaining commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army. There are several reasons why the attendance this year will necessarily be limited, but officers of the War Department who are particularly interested in the work are confident that the work done and the impetus which will be given to the R.O.T.C. plan will be of great value to the Service. The following statement gives the plans of the Committee on Education and Special Training in conducting the present system of camps:

"The R.O.T.C. training camps which will open the latter part of June promise to be unusually successful. Total attendance will be about 4,700. This year's camp attendance was necessarily limited because of the comparatively small amount of available funds. Although due to war interference most college and university men are this year either making up work in summer schools or otherwise reorganizing their affairs, there is a sufficient camp attendance to enable the Committee on Education and Special Training to conduct very thorough and very satisfactory experimental camps. The work has been carefully planned, every effort having been made to lay a correct foundation for the control of future R.O.T.C. camps. The training will be progressive and will be fitted to the ability and previous training of the student. There will be three courses of training at each Infantry camp, a junior, senior basic and senior advanced course. Thorough instruction in essentials will be aimed at, emphasis being placed upon instruction in and the development of the basic qualities of military leadership.

"Although enough work has been outlined for the six

weeks to make the student feel he has immensely benefited in a practical way, the camps will not be all work. The athletic officer of each camp has provided a program of interesting sports, athletic games and competition, and the morale officer will provide means of proper relaxation and recreation and will otherwise look out for the comfort and well-being of the students. Attention will be given to target practice throughout the period of the camps. Through the interest of the National Rifle Association a student rifle team will be selected by competition at each camp and when the period of instruction is over will be sent to the national rifle matches at Caldwell, N.J.

"A small experimental camp for Coast Artillery units of the R.O.T.C. will be conducted at Fort Monroe. The Infantry camps will be held at the places already designated—Camps Devens, Lee, Custer, Taylor, Funston and the Presidio. Other arms of the Service will not hold special camps this year, but attendance at the Infantry camps is open to students enrolled in other branches. Camp commanders and instructors of known ability will direct the work. Advantage will be taken of the bringing together of professors of military science and tactics at the camps to hold a series of conferences for the purpose of developing ways and means of improving, co-ordinating, and as far as possible standardizing R.O.T.C. training during ensuing years."

No Other Training Camps This Summer.

A letter has been sent by the War Department to Charles B. Pike, chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, informing him that there are no funds available for transportation, subsistence, or clothing for training camps for Reserve officers and civilians during the coming summer months and stating that it is not deemed advisable to attempt any civilian training camps this summer in view of unsettled conditions in civilian pursuits which would perhaps prevent many desirable citizens from attending. Training camps for Reserve officers are not contemplated for this summer. Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Pike and to his organization for the interest shown in training camps for Reserve officers and civilians.

ADVANCEMENT FOR COMMODORES, RETIRED.

Inquiry into the ramifications of Senator Calder's bill which provides that "all officers of the naval service, or any branch thereof, who have served on active duty in the war with Germany with the rank of commodore . . . shall be commissioned as rear admiral in the U.S. Navy and placed upon the retired list" develops that while it would affect the commodore commandant of the Coast Guard, its provisions it is held will also advance to the rank of rear admiral the following commodores of the Navy, retired, who have served on active duty during the war: R. O. Bitler, W. W. Buchanan, R. G. Denig, R. G. Davenport, W. C. Eaton, F. H. Eldridge, Charles M. Fahn, Thomas D. Griffin, R. F. Lopez, A. L. Key, Dennis H. Mahan, Henry Morrell, V. S. Nelson, John M. Orchard, James P. Parker, Harry Phelps, George R. Salisbury, William H. Turner, A. V. Wadhams, Burne T. Walling, Moses L. Wood, E. E. Wright. Bills have been introduced at various times to revive in the Navy the active rank and title of commodore, which has been borne by such officers as Farragut, Decatur and John Paul Jones, and is a strictly naval title, but which is now held only by officers on the retired list with the exception of the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard. It is suggested that the title might be conferred upon captains when placed in command of divisions, and during such command only, without advancement in grade or pay for the captain. If Senator Calder's bill becomes law there will be left on the Navy list only about eleven commodores, retired those who have not had active service during the war.

OFFICERS' TITLES AND PRIVATE VENTURES.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement: "In response to several requests for information reply is being made that the War Department strongly disapproves of the use, by officers of the Army, of their titles to advance private ventures; that although a record for long and honorable service in the Army carries with it a security for fair dealing, it is not calculated to augment the possessor's judgment of the value of reliability of commercial propositions; that, furthermore, an officer's title is conferred upon him for use in military service, and the War Department does not consider that he has any right to use it as a commercial asset. It is considered that such use of his title places him in an attitude unfavorable to him as a soldier."

MILEAGE TO DISCHARGED MEN OF THE NAVY.

The Navy Department, under date of June 4, announced that the Act approved Feb. 28, 1919, provides that enlisted men and Naval Reservists honorably discharged or released from the Navy since Nov. 11, 1918, shall receive five cents per mile from the place of discharge or release from active duty to their homes or places of original muster into service. The Disbursing Division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will pay the travel claims authorized by the act mentioned to persons discharged between Nov. 11, 1918, and March 12, 1919. Persons discharged or released during this period should submit their claims, accompanied by their discharge certificates, to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY PERSONNEL

As to the question of representation of the Infantry and Cavalry arms in the Personnel Branch, General Staff, an officer of Infantry writes, in regard to the letter of the Chief of the Personnel Branch which was published last week (page 1393), "I wish to congratulate you on your fight for proper representation of the Infantry and Cavalry in War Department personnel activities. The letter of General Bishop needs a little dissecting. It is true that there are several Infantry officers in the Personnel Branch, but there is not a single Infantry officer, as disclosed by the letter itself, that has any real power of decision. The final decision of the placing of all Infantry officers, a large per cent. of the entire Army personnel, rests with first a Coast Artilleryman, next an Engineer, and then another Artilleryman. The Infantrymen who are on the personnel branch have not enough rank to make their opinions felt, even should they happen to be in a place of responsibility, which they are not. This leads to personnel injustice; but the vital feature is that it must necessarily lead to inefficiency. The machine works most efficiently only when the right man is placed in the right place. Officers who have served in the Coast Artillery and Engineers cannot possibly have the acquaintance with Infantry officers or the technical knowledge of the needs of Infantry requisite to enable them to pass judgment. Yet the officers in the Personnel Branch who have the final word and who frequently exercise it, are not from the Infantry. Any business firm that tried to place personnel on any such basis would go to the wall within a year."

PROMOTION IN THE C.A.C.

The commandant of a Coast Artillery post, referring to an article in our issue of May 24, page 1321, headed "Army Vacancies and No Promotions," asks for further enlightenment, under the impression evidently that the figures for the Coast Artillery Corps, i.e., colonel, 0; lieutenant colonel, 6; major, 15, represent actual vacancies at this time. The article stated that there were vacancies which could very well be filled were the surplus (to the number of six lieutenant colonels and fifteen majors in the C.A.C., for example) absorbed to fill the vacancies in the General Staff, The Adjutant General's Office, and the Inspector General's Department; that is, filled by detail which would result in the promotion and absorption of officers now surplus in these grades. Recommendations have been filed with the purpose of overcoming the congestion, but no action has as yet been taken by General March, Chief of Staff. Another Artillery officer, with the A.E.F., asks: "What has become of permanent promotions in the Coast Artillery Corps? The last permanent promotion from first lieutenant to captain was made on Feb. 9, 1918. Since then there have been three colonels promoted to general officers; eight officers have retired; six have died, and three were dismissed. That makes at least twenty vacancies, and there are doubtless others. A large number of us were examined for permanent promotion, from first lieutenant to captain, more than eighteen months ago. Why not give us our permanent promotions as required by law?"

BONUS AND TRAVEL ALLOTMENT.

"Why is it," asks "A. Regular," that after every emergency where Regulars and Volunteers or drafted men served the Regular always gets the worst of the deal? To-day an emergency man on discharge receives \$60 bonus and travel allowance of five cents a mile and meals while on his way home. This is very good. But how about the Regular Army man who gets none of this if he re-enlists? Is he less deserving? The cry is at present we need men for an Army of 500,000. But the one that does not re-enlist gets more than the one that re-enlists. I was told that under Circular 201 I can get my discharge providing that I re-enlist, and will get \$60 bonus; but transportation I get none. Of course if I re-enlist I don't suppose I need anything, as I don't have to go anywhere. But many of us may have a home somewhere. If we re-enlist to go across we may like to see the old folks before we go. It would cost us more than \$60 to go home and as we don't get travel allowance we are stuck. I enlisted in 1915 and want to take my discharge and re-enlist for service across the sea. But I haven't been home for a long time and would like to visit my home. But here I am on the border since 1916, and my home is in Massachusetts. If I want to go home I have to pay my way both ways out of my own pocket; \$60 will not pay carfare even one way. Those going out of the Service it seems are getting more than we are for staying in it; \$60 does not even give us what we would have received under the old standard travel pay allowance of four cents a mile."

DISPOSITION OF A.E.F. ARRIVALS.

Instructions have been sent to commanding generals of the Northeastern and Southeastern departments and of Camps Devens and Jackson to send all officers and enlisted men direct to Camp Devens and Camp Jackson (with the exceptions noted hereafter) upon the arrival of vessels at ports of Boston and Charleston. Officers and enlisted men casually sick and unable to travel are, when landed at Boston, to be sent to General Hospital No. 10 for treatment, while those landing at Charleston are to be sent to the Naval Hospital at Charleston. Civilian employees of the War Department are to proceed in accordance with such orders as they already have or as will be furnished by The Adjutant General of the Army. Civilians not connected with the War Department will be turned over to immigration authorities and be allowed to proceed on their own business upon completion of any examination considered necessary by the immigration authorities. Nurses and female employees of the Medical Department will, upon their return, be examined and, if found in satisfactory condition, will be ordered to proceed from Boston or Charleston to Hotel Albert, New York city, to report to the Surgeon of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for disposition. All casual officers bearing orders from the A.E.F. directing them to destinations in the United States will be allowed to proceed directly thereupon the completion of physical examination if found in satisfactory condition.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

"Please keep up the good work in behalf of the Regular Army," writes a subscriber. "Everyone seems to have a kick coming now, but forgets the time two years ago when the War Department was swamped with requests for the detail of officers and non-commissioned

officers to drill the National Guard." Another subscriber writes: "Please boost for Universal Service Training bills, and being a class three officer naturally wish to see a liberal and just policy toward our future as well as our past Regular Army."

NAVY TO SELL SURPLUS GOODS TO PERSONNEL.

Secretary Daniels announced on June 8 a new plan adopted by the Navy as an aid to the disposition of provisions and clothing which are now on hand in excess of requirements as a result of the armistice and consequent demobilization. The plan is to offer this material for sale at approximately cost prices to the commissioned and enlisted personnel and also to the mechanics, laborers and other civilian force at each navy yard where excess war stocks are on hand. The idea is to be first tried out by offering various items of provisions for sale at the principal navy yards. After a working plan is developed and if a satisfactory demand is reported, the list of items and points of distribution will be extended. The clothing offered for sale will be undergarments, socks, shoes, gloves, jerseys, cloth, serge, and drill. It is not intended to sell any portion of the distinctive Navy uniform. The provisions placed on sale are tinned and include tomatoes, corn, peas, string beans, jam, pumpkin, spinach, catsup and sauerkraut. Sale will be made in case lots only, for cash, and will be solely for personnel and family use of the purchaser. Detailed arrangements for sale will be made by the local navy yard authorities.

AVERAGE STAY OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Wounded soldiers from overseas remain in the 21 general hospitals in this country on an average of 32.18 days, according to a canvass which has just been made. G.H. No. 35 at West Baden, Ind., reported average of 16 days, the lowest of any of the general hospitals. G.H. No. 7, at Roland Park, Md., having 296.31 days as an average, was considered as falling outside of a fair estimate, as this hospital treats and teaches the blind and is in a class entirely by itself. For eighteen base hospitals the average stay of overseas patients is 14.96 days, lower than for general hospitals, serious general overseas cases received are fewer. The longest stay was 47 days at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; the shortest 4.5 days at Camp Devens, Mass. As the evacuation of cases from the A.E.F. is nearly finished, the sick and wounded returning from abroad from now on will all be handled by the general hospitals alone. Surgeon General Ireland states that if the service progresses rapidly it will be possible to close all hospitals receiving overseas cases except the few which may be operated with personnel of the Regular Service, plus the temporary personnel which desires to remain. The Regular Medical Service alone will no doubt be sufficient to complete the work.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN ALASKA.

A dispatch from the commandant of the 13th Naval District received by the Navy Department June 6 stated that Governor Riggs, of Alaska, has reported the influenza situation to be desperate at Unalaska, Nohok and other points, and that he has obligated his relief funds to the limit. The dispatch added that the U.S.S. Marblehead, which had been delayed at Puget Sound by bad weather, would sail June 7 and should reach Unalaska by June 15 with extra food supplies with which to carry out the department's instructions to the U.S.S. Vicksburg upon the Marblehead's arrival in the epidemic stricken localities. The Vicksburg, together with the Coast Guard vessels Bear and Unalga, is on duty in Alaska waters with a number of medical officers aboard, and the Marblehead has three additional medical officers and a number of Hospital Corps men. The Comfort, naval hospital ship, will soon leave Charleston, S.C., for the Pacific coast, where she will take on additional medical supplies and proceed to Alaska waters. She has a full complement of doctors, nurses and Hospital Corps men as well as medical stores. The U.S.S. Minneapolis is now on the west coast and is being held in readiness if it becomes necessary to send additional help.

COLONEL JORDAN ON IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP.

Col. W. H. Jordan, 20th U.S. Inf., has sent to the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post a reply at length to an article that appeared in its columns on May 10 under the heading "Who Won the War," in which George Patullo gave credit in large part to the enlisted man of the American Army. Colonel Jordan says: "Would it not be natural to conclude that divisions which accomplished what these divisions did, as recorded by Mr. Patullo and many others, must have been trained, guided and led by officers of some considerable degree of merit? Give the enlisted man his just due—and I believe the American soldier to be the best in the world—it is hardly likely that twenty or thirty thousand men composing such a polyglot mass as was the 77th, for instance (the division recruited from New York City), could have evolved itself, without proper leadership, into the fine organization which fought so creditably through the Argonne." Colonel Jordan also submits a number of letters from officers formerly at officers' training camps to their instructors in high praise of the instruction they have received.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE JULY 1.

The Post Office Department calls the attention of the public to the fact that "Beginning July 1, 1919, the rate of postage for first-class mail will be two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, and for domestic postal cards one cent each."

THE FOURTH GOLD SERVICE STRIPE.

Referring to the fourth gold service stripe being worn overseas The Stars and Stripes of May 2 says: "It has appeared among us—that fourth service stripe. There are thousands of ones and twos and threes, but that fourth one sticks out like a beacon in a fog. There are just four men, as far as is known, now in France who have gained the right to stick that extra gold V on their left sleeve. Col. C. W. Exton, Paris representative of the Army Educational Commission, is one. The Colonel was military attaché in Switzerland when the United States declared a state of war. Being overseas his six-month period began to run coincidentally with our participation in the conflict. Others who were overseas at the same time were Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, now with the 1st Division, at that time an observer over here; and Col. Sanford Wadhams, U.S.M.C., A.E.F., another

American soldier who was in France in April, 1917. Incidentally, four stripes will begin to appear on others very soon, for May, 1917, saw several American hospital units landing in France. Most of these Yanks have sailed for home, but a goodly number is left."

HIGHER RETIRED RANK FOR WAR SERVICE.

Writing in favor of higher rank on retirement in recognition of war service and length of service, proposed by "Gold Stripes" in our issue of June 7, a correspondent says: "It would be but simple justice, simply and sensibly bestowed, and would cure many sore hearts and terminate much dissension; now and in the future. Long service and war service are both made requisite to receive the proposed reward. The method proposed simply protects the limited retired list, for no officers except veterans of this war will be eligible to the extra numbers created, which numbers will cease to exist when these veterans finally answer the great roll call. Also, the expense would be trifling, for the actual vacancy created by each retirement would be filled by a second lieutenant, drawing \$141.67 per month, while a brigadier general on the retired list draws less than he would draw as a colonel on the active list, including all commutation. The additional expense would thus be assured of value received, for it would be paid as the salary of a young officer whose services would remain available throughout his lifetime."

INTER-ALLIED SHOOTING CONTESTS.

Military marksmen from nine armies have entered rifle and pistol competitions for teams and individuals for the inter-allied small-arms marksmanship match, which will open on the celebrated D'Avours range, Le Mans, France, on June 23. Col. Alexander J. Macnab, U.S.A., who is making the arrangements, announces that the entries are France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal, and the United States. Another entry from the British Empire is possible, that of South Africa, and the indications are that the Italian and Greek armies likewise will compete. Each nation will be represented by two teams, a rifle team of twelve men and a pistol team of ten. There will be fifty individual competitors from each nation, twenty-five in the rifle and the same number in the pistol matches. The same marksmen may participate in both the team and the individual events. There is no limit on the number of alternates that a nation may bring to the match, but once a marksman starts a record score he must continue it unless physically incapacitated.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN ALLOTMENTS.

The final payment on the fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions covered by allotments of pay by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps will be charged against the individual allotments in July. It was announced by the Navy Department on June 5. In order to avoid the delays and inconvenience to subscribers which have occurred in connection with delivery of bonds heretofore, it is desired to have the latest possible information as to the addresses of the persons to whom allotments wish their bonds delivered. To this end, a form has been printed and is being mailed to all vessels and stations, to be filled out by the individual subscriber in accordance with instructions on the reverse side, signature being witnessed by a commissioned officer if the bond is to be delivered to a person other than the allottee; the form will then be turned over to the supply officer carrying the accounts of the subscriber, who will type on the bottom of the card the information furnished by the allottee as to the disposition of the bond.

RECRUITS FROM NATIONAL GUARD.

"The idea, entertained by some, that regiments composed of former National Guard units are not fertile fields for re-enlistment work is not always borne out by the facts," writes a recruiting officer in one of his reports. "It has been demonstrated recently by a vigorous drive in the 167th Infantry, composed largely of National Guard units from Alabama and in the 116th Infantry, composed largely of National Guard units from Virginia, that splendid results can be obtained if the proper methods be employed. From the 116th Infantry 227 men elected, on the eve of the departure of the regiment, to remain in France for further service; approximately forty-five men re-enlisted at the port of debarkation, and approximately fifty men re-enlisted during demobilization at Camp Lee. This record shows the attitude of National Guard men toward staying in the Regular Service when the matter is properly presented to them."

REVIEW BOARD FOR ARMY CONVICTS.

The Adjutant General has been directed to convene a board of officers to make a complete physical and mental examination of all persons serving general court-martial sentences in Federal penitentiaries. The board will be directed to investigate thoroughly the history of each convict and to transfer to the disciplinary barracks in cases in which circumstances are so exceptional that there will be a large probability that a man so transferred will ultimately make a desirable soldier. Transfers to the disciplinary barracks will be made only upon the recommendations of this board. In view of the fact that courts-martial can sentence a soldier to confinement in a Federal penitentiary only in case of conviction of serious crime, it is stated in the instructions to the board to be very undesirable to have men so convicted restored to duty unless circumstances are most exceptional.

THE REGULARS.

Writing of "The Heroic Regulars," the Minneapolis Journal gives the statistics of losses in the seven divisions of the Regular Army and says: "The Regulars were first in France, first in the trenches; they suffered the greatest casualties and they were still in action on the armistice day. There is a marvelous record that 'home towns' must not forget, in pride over their own boys. Comparisons, however, are odious. There is honor enough for all, and all the boys who entered the Service deserve their share of it." Commenting on this a correspondent who sends the clipping adds: "It apparently is beginning to dawn on some people that the National Guard and National Army people didn't do all the fighting; but the growth of that idea is rather a slow one."

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

New Embarkation Record Made.

At his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on June 7 Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"The organizations coming out from Archangel, which left there on June 3, are Companies E, G, I, L, M, and the machine gun company of the 339th Infantry, consisting of fifty-two officers and 1,609 men. They sailed direct for Brest. There also sailed at the same time two officers and 323 men for England. All the remaining troops of the original Archangel contingent are expected to be out inside of two weeks, leaving there temporarily the Railroad Engineers who were sent up for a special purpose this spring.

"We have now the embarkation records from France for the month of May, and they break all records, either coming from or going to France, the total number being 333,203, just a third of a million. This total is made up as follows: Officers, 12,276; enlisted men, 315,665; field clerks, 208; nurses, 1,139; civilians, 1,515; Marines, 514; Navy, 1,307; miscellaneous, 679.

Springfield Wins in Musketry Competition.

"I have a report of the musketry competition which has just been finished in France. It should be of interest to the civilian rifle clubs which are being formed throughout the country under the provisions of law for encouraging marksmanship. The contestants in the match represented twelve divisions, and seventy organizations, and some of them were armed with our Springfield rifle, model 1917, and others with the Enfield rifle. There were 260 prizes awarded to the first 260 men, and every single one of the 260 winners was armed with a Springfield rifle. The highest man using an Enfield was lower than the lowest winner using a Springfield in that competition.

"The return to the United States of the divisions raised from National Guard and National Army sources has now been completed, and the Regular Army is beginning to return. During the week the 6th Regular Division began its sailings. The Army is now, or was on June 5, sixty-five per cent demobilized. The Army in Europe is reduced to below 700,000, the figures on June 3 showing officers and men, 684,745. The return of our Army from France continues to be largely through Brest, forty-nine per cent of the entire number coming out of that port, seventy-one per cent of all landing in the United States continues in New York. Our demobilization figures, so far as they have been reported to date are 2,391,639; of which 119,873 are officers, and 2,271,766 enlisted men.

First 50,000 Recruits in Hand.

"Enlistments reported to date, which do not include the enlistments reported at camps during the present week, 48,023, so we have gotten the first block of 50,000 men called for when we started in a month or two ago. Without question when the reports come in to-day from the camps, it will be found that we have gone above this number. Enlistments continue with the three-year enlistment predominating over the one-year enlistment. We have sent to Europe as replacements for the Regular divisions there, five battalions of troops so far, consisting in round numbers of 5,000 officers and men, the actual number being 4,929.

"The number of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, issued to officers is 44,215, and there are on file 23,701 applications for appointment in the Regular Army.

"The matter of getting places in civil life for men who are discharged from the Army is very well in hand. During the five weeks ending May 31, 61,323 discharged soldiers applied for positions to the U.S. Employment Service, and they actually placed 40,506, or sixty-six per cent of the entire total, and it may be of interest to note in connection with this that during the last four months, ending May 24, of the million men demobilized only about thirty per cent of them have applied for assistance in getting jobs. The rest of them had jobs waiting for them, or went to their homes or farms." In response to a question General March stated that he supposed the above figures as to employment included officers as well as men.

The Average Army of 400,000 Men.

The following interchange took place between one of the reporters and General March:

Q. General, if our demobilization continues at so rapid a rate, the Army will be reduced to 400,000 by September. Mr. Kahn bases his estimates on 1,000,000 in the Army at present, and if reduced by 300,000 during July and 300,000 during August, it will bring us down to 400,000 by Sept. 1, and he provides for an average Army of 400,000.

A. I saw what was in the papers this morning. I do not know what he bases it on.

Q. General, wouldn't that mean 400,000 plus the enlistments?

A. Practically every man enlisted replaces an emergency man, and that keeps the Army down.

Q. General, will the men who have served in the present Army and hold Reserve commissions take their usual training this summer?

A. We haven't worked that out yet. You probably have noticed in the estimates a statement that we provided for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps and for their training, and when the time comes I will give out a statement, giving all details.

Q. General, have many men enlisted for Siberia, and if not how will you replace the men already there?

A. The Siberian problem is a problem by itself, and the War Department will be in a position to solve it, because a large number of the men who have enlisted have not specified the places to which they wish to be sent. In this general list of figures you will note the places to which the men wish to be sent: A.E.F., France, 10,219; A.E.F., Siberia, 40; Philippine Department, 2,046; Panama, 154; Honolulu, 1,336; Alaska, 24. Those who have specified their place of service aggregate about 14,000 out of the 50,000. We have, therefore, 36,000 men who enlisted without saying to what place they wish to be sent, and, of course, they will go where they are sent. In the meantime, the option continues for those who wish to enlist to specify their place of service.

General March gave the following figures as to demobilization and enlistment, Officers' Reserve Corps appointments, and discharges and resignation of officers.

Demobilization and Enlistment.

Progress of demobilization and enlistments:

Discharges reported to date—

Officers 119,873

Enlisted men 2,271,766

Total 2,391,639

Officers and enlisted men sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918—

Officers 54,614

Enlisted men 1,220,238

Total 1,274,847

Enlisted men ordered demobilized since Nov. 11, 1918, 2,514,000.

Enlistments to date—

Reported daily from depots and depot posts, to include early returns for June 7, 1919..... 16,785

Reported weekly from camps, up to and including May 31, 1919..... 31,238

Total 48,023

Overseas replacements sailed for A.E.F., Europe, reported to date—

Five battalions—202 officers, 4,727 enlisted men; total, 4,929.

Officers' Reserve Corps Appointments.

Report of Officers' Reserve Corps appointments:

Appointments disapproved..... 5,939

Forwarded to the Adjutant General for appointment..... 32,508

Appointments reported by the Adjutant General..... 32,163

Commissions in Officers' Reserve Corps since Nov. 11, 1918, made by the Adjutant General from all sources:

a, colonels; b, lieutenant colonels; c, majors; d, captains; e, first lieutenants; f, second lieutenants; g, total.

Last report..... 54 135 1,940 5,745 9,317 26,980 44,200

June 4, 1919..... 1 3 11 30 28 114 187

55 138 1,951 5,775 9,374 27,094 44,387

Separations and discharges..... 11 31 57 73 172

55 138 1,940 5,744 9,317 27,021 44,215

There are on file in this branch 23,741 applications for appointment in the Regular Army from emergency officers.

Officers' Discharges and Resignations.

Report of discharges and resignations of officers since Nov. 10, 1918:

Last report dated June 5, 1919..... 992

Resignations..... 118,164

Discharges..... 592

Total 119,156

592 118,164 592 118,756

119,156 592 119,751

*Includes 402 officers reported discharged by C.G.A.E.F. to date, under provisions Cir. 75 and Cable 2522 to C.G.A.E.F., dated Jan. 22, 1919. Also includes 7 officers reported discharged by C.G.A.E.F. (Siberia) to date, under provisions Cir. 75 and Cable 2522 to C.G.A.E.F., dated Jan. 22, 1919.

THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY CLASSES.

Graduates of Class of 1919.

Assignments of the graduates of the Class of 1919, U.S. Naval Academy, are announced in Navy orders of June 5 and 6, noted below. In our issue of June 7, page 1397, we gave the names in order of scholastic standing of the first 100 members of the class of 404 midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy on June 6. With the long list of assignments this week there is not space to give scholastic standing of all the class. A few members of the class had their diplomas withheld* or delayed for various reasons or were recommended for dismissal, as follows:

Diplomas to be held up—until Aug. 31, 1919, Wolcott Roberts; until September, 1919, Harry E. Padley; until Sept. 30, 1919, Harold Cline, René F. A. Bucholz and Hilary F. Gearing.

To be turned back—Henry T. Birmingham, Bascom S. Jones and Laurence A. Abercrombie.

Recommended for dismissal—George J. Kelley.

Physically disqualified and to tender resignation effective day after graduation—James A. Lusk, Hugh W. Turney and Alexander J. Diepenbrock.

With the exception of twenty-two midshipmen recommended for the Marine Corps, noted below, and of Carlos Hevia, a foreign student, attending the Academy by courtesy, all the graduates of June 6 were nominated and confirmed on June 3 for commission, as ensigns—including the names of those noted above whose diplomas were withheld.

Marine Corps Assignments.

Of the Class of 1919 twenty-two were assigned to the Marine Corps and their nominations for commissions as second lieutenants, U.S.M.C., were confirmed by the Senate on June 3. They are:

Clarence R. Wallace, William H. Armstrong, Wilbur L. Davis, Walter A. Wachtler, James E. Whitcomb, Henry T. Nicholas, Maurice Van Cleave, E. W. King, Harold Markell, William E. Maxwell, John H. Featherston, Jr., Donald E. Kevhoe, Ronald A. Boone, Olin E. Gates, Glen M. Aron, Frederick S. Chappelle, John M. Greer, John M. Greer, William B. Onley, Charles S. Finch, Paul B. Watson.

Of the Marine Corps nominees confirmed in the list above, one, Walter A. Wachtler, is to have his diploma held up until September, 1919.

Record of Ensign Hague.

On his return from the graduation exercise Secretary Daniels on June 7 issued the following statement: "For the first time in the history of the Naval Academy honors in the graduating class have been won by an enlisted man of the Navy, who won the right to enter the Academy through competitive examination. Out of a class of 458 Wesley McLaren Hague stood first, his mark being nearly twenty points higher than that of his nearest competitor. Before the graduation exercises, Ensign Hague was invited to the home of Admiral Scales, Superintendent of the Academy, where he was presented to the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Mayo, commander of the U.S. fleet, Admiral Scales and a number of other ranking officers of the Navy. In replying to congratulations, Ensign Hague stated that much of the credit for his successful entrance to and career in the Academy was due to the officers who helped him, while an enlisted man, prepare for his examination. Ensign Hague, whose home is San Diego, Calif., enlisted in the Navy on Feb. 18, 1915. He was born in Chicago, May 8, 1897. On Aug. 1, 1916, he was admitted to the Academy. He was appointed midshipman for the Navy at large after winning in competitive examination for which he was thoroughly coached by Lieut. William Granet, one of the officers under whom he was serving. In the regiment of midshipmen he commanded the 1st Battalion and was awarded the navigational sextant for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation. He also won the cup presented by the National Daughters of the American Revolution for excellence in seamanship and navigational law. In addition to this he won the prize sword presented by the class of 1877 as the midshipman most efficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery."

gation. He also won the cup presented by the National Daughters of the American Revolution for excellence in seamanship and navigational law. In addition to this he won the prize sword presented by the class of 1877 as the midshipman most efficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery."

Assignments of the New Ensigns.

The nominations of the graduating Class of 1919, U.S. Naval Academy, to be ensigns (with the exceptions noted above) were confirmed by the Senate on June 3. The new ensigns by Navy orders of June 5 and 6 are detached from the U.S. Naval Academy and assigned to ships and stations as follows. We arrange the names in alphabetical order, ship or other assignment following name.

E. W. Abbott—New Mexico
L. A. Abercrombie—Virginia
C. M. Abson—Arizona
J. T. Acree—Virginia
A. W. Akers—Pretoria
E. T. Aldridge—Columbia
H. C. Allen—Arizona
C. C. Anderson—Northern Pacific
E. L. Anderson—Salem
M. A. Anderson—New Mexico
S. B. Arthur—De Kalb
W. W. Auger—Wyoming
F. B. Avery—Florida
M. A. Baber—Arkansas
E. C. Bain—Madawaska
F. L. Baker—De Kalb
K. F. Baker—New York
L. F. Baker—Salem
G. M. Ball—Nevada
C. T. Ballreich—Arizona
F. V. Barker—Virginia
L. K. Barry—Virginia
F. R. Bass—Pittsburgh
M. H. Bassett—Artemis
J. T. Batton—Troy
T. W. Battle—Arkansas
N. Beall—Aeolus
Francis W. Beard—Navy Rifle Team, Caldwell, N.J.
E. C. Beck—Vermont
O. T. Benney—Orizaba
A. C. B. Bergeson—Mt. Vernon
H. T. Birmingham—Huron
V. T. Blakeslee—New York
C. S. Bligher—Wyoming
C. S. Boardman—Kansas
C. M. Bolster—Mississippi
R. Bolton, Jr.—Report to Supt., Naval Academy, for duty
N. L. Book—Philippines
R. W. Bookins—Leviathan
M. D. Brantley—Nansemund
E. L. Brahaars—Utah
K. E. Brimmer—Salem
T. B. Brittain—Kronland
W. B. Broadhurst—De Kalb
H. D. Brookman—Mississippi
B. Brooks—Zeppelin
M. E. Browder—New Mexico
G. W. Brown—Leviathan
F. B. Bryan—Aeolus
T. H. Bunch—Charleston
G. T. Burdick—Agamemnon
J. A. Burgess—Florida
A. W. Burke—Idaho
E. F. Burkett—Nevada
G. R. Burnham—New York
W. H. Burracker—Mississippi
W. Burroughs, 3d—North Dakota
W. Butler—Louisiana
H. Caldwell—Frederick
G. C. Calnan—Delaware
B. W. Casan—South Dakota
J. B. Carter—Report to Supt., Naval Academy, for duty
A. B. Cartwright—Minnesota
J. H. Chadwick—Mississippi
H. G. Chalkley—Troy
C. C. Champion—Michigan
S. Chapin—Idaho
C. Choe—Kronland
M. E. Christ—Cap Finisterre
W. L. Christman—Nevada
K. J. Christoph—Patricia
J. S. Cohan—Nebraska
L. P. Collins—Connecticut
J. K. Conant, 2d—Oklahoma
B. Connolly—Mobile
G. D. Conrad—Mississippi
E. F. Conway—Texas
E. F. Cope—Pretoria
O. G. Cope—President Grant
L. Corman—Cap Finisterre
H. Corman—Susquehanna
A. J. Couble—Texas
E. C. Cowdrey—New Hampshire
L. G. Cox—Delaware
W. T. Cox—Vermont
A. D. A. Crawford—Idaho
T. T. Craven—Connecticut
M. P. Crist—Nevada
J. A. Crocker—Artemis
J. T. Crowe—Philippines
R. H. Crusen—Idaho
G. B. Cunningham—Imperator
F. L. Cunningham—Nevada
R. P. Cunningham—Pennsylvania
W. C. Cunningham—Martha Washington
L. W. Curtin—New Mexico
J. P. Curtis—Seattle
M. E. Curtis—Chester
W. B. Cushman—Nevada
B. B. Daggett—Report to Supt., Naval Academy, for duty
S. C. Daugherty—Florida
V. D. Davis—Orizaba
M. O. Dearth—Frederick
B. W. Decker—Birmingham
E. R. De Long—Wilhelmina
H. B. Derringer—Leviathan
F. C. L. Dettman—Report to Naval Academy, for duty
W. DeWenne—Siboney
W. Dichman—Texas
J. A. Dillon—South Carolina
W. J. Dinneen—Utah
A. J. Dippelbrock—Utah
L. H. Disford—Seattle
A. H. Donaldson—Imperator
J. B. Donnelly—Artemis
J. F. Donovan, Jr.—Zeppelin
E. H. Doolin—North Dakota
J. B. Dow—Montana
W. R. Dowd—Arkansas
E. H. Downer—Charleston
A. K. Doyle—Orizaba
J. H. Doyle—Mercury
H. S. Dunbar—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
M. M. Dupre—Arizona
G. M. Dushinberre—Pennsylvania
C. D. Edmunds—New Hampshire
T. B. Edwards—Graf Waldersee
B. D. Enrichie—Mississippi
J. McE. Eolt—Wyoming
R. P. Erdman—De Kalb
D. S. Faherey—Utah
B. L. Falkner—Huron
R. C. Ferris—North Carolina
H. F. Fick—Troy
W. W. Fife—Salem
H. Finebaum—Von Steuben
H. C. Fitz—Zeppelin
C. H. Fleming—South Carolina
W. D. Fletcher—Delaware
E. P. Forrester—New York
R. S. Foster—Cap Finisterre
A. B. Fowler—Kansas
O. W. Gaines—Nebraska
C. B. Gary—Montana
C. A. Gaylord—North Carolina
W. H. Gilbraith—North Carolina
J. F. Gillon—Rhode Island
J. E. Gingrich—Pennsylvania
H. P. Glass—Virginia
C. D. Glover—Pittsburgh
W. L. Goggins—Idaho
C. N. Goldenberg—Navy Rifle Team, Caldwell, N.J.
M. D. Goldsmith—St. Louis
H. P. Good—Columbia
J. B. Goode—Pocahontas
J. P. Graff—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
R. M. Graham—Wyoming
J. T. Gregory—Virginia
M. H. Grouter—Graf Waldersee
M. H. Groat—Pittsburgh
I. L. Guerin—Florida
D. S. Gurnay—Wyoming
G. G. Haeblerie—Rindam
H. C. Hamilton—Susquehanna
E. H. Hargrove—Madawaska
A. D. Harrington—New Mexico
D. Harrison—Wyoming
L. Harrison—Arizona
W. T. Hart—Utah
J. D. Hartford—Chester
C. C. Hartman—Susquehanna
D. A. Hart—Pocahontas
B. R. Hartung—Mobile
J. D. Haselden—Graf Waldersee
O. S. Haskell—Wyoming
E. R. Hatch—Wyoming
T. L. Haugen—Nevada
E. E. Haven—Mexican
C. M. Head—Minneapolis
J. H. Heints—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
E. F. Helmkamp—Idaho
W. P. Hepburn—Agamemnon
J. Hibbs—New York
R. L. Higgins—Frederick
R. Highman—Pittsburgh
J. W. Higley—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
H. H. Hill—Report to Supt., Naval Academy, for duty
R. D. Hill—Vermont
R. N. Hillemeier—Nansemund
U. W. Hines—Arkansas
M. H. Hitchcock—Frederick
A. Hobbs—Siboney
H. B. Hopkins—Nevada
G. H. Hopwood—Artemis
F. Horschach, Jr.—New York
E. A. Houghton—New Mexico
B. H. Howell—Great Northern
T. O. Huff—North Dakota
D. A. Hughes—Leviathan
R. Humphreys—Pittsburgh
F. F. Hunt—Charleston
E. L. Hunter—Columbia
C. M. Huntington—Minneapolis
J. E. Hurff—Minneapolis
W. F. Hutter—Navy Rifle Team, Caldwell, N.J.
C. L. Hutton—Mexican
W. A. Ingram—New York
W. G. Ingram—Martha Washington
C. S. Iagrig—Navy Rifle Team, Caldwell, N.J.
S. S. Iaquith—Susquehanna
N. S. Ives—Agamemnon
P. N. Jackson—Idaho
R. F. Jewitt—Utah
J. E. Jones—South Carolina
F. Johnson—Delaware
D. P. Johnston—Charleston
D. B. Jones—Siboney
W. E. Jones—Minnesota
F. B. Kaufman—Texas
K. O. Karkins—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
B. J. Kelly—New Mexico
J. Kelly—Huntington
R. Keith—Mississippi
J. H. Kelly—Minnesota
A. B. Kerr—Aeolus
D. Ketcham—Chester
E. W. Kiefer—Nevada
F. B. Kinney—Georgia
H. P. Kirby—Mount Vernon
P. E. Kinman—Utah
V. E. Korns—Montana
G. P. Kraker—Report to Supt., Naval Academy, for duty
E. P. Kranzfelder—Wilhelmina
S. L. La Hache—Florida
O. C. Laird—St. Louis
P. W. Lambrecht—Pocahontas
J. B. Langstaff—Huntington
C. R. Lannor—Pocahontas
L. C. Langhaugh—Agamemnon
W. I. Leahy—Pennsylvania
C. V. Lee—Rhode Island
E. Lewis—Martha Washington
T. Lewis—Minneapolis
E. W. Litch—St. Louis
H. D. Little—Mexican
W. D. Livingston—Nebraska
P. Lomler—Von Steuben
F. W. Londahl—Artemis
R. C. Lowe—Von Steuben
J. A. Lusk—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
J. B. Lyon—North Dakota
H. S. McBride—America
J. T. McDermott—President Grant
J. A. McDonnell—Navy Rifle Team, Caldwell, N.J.
E. D. McEathran—Pittsburgh
F. M. McElroy—Louisiana
F. H. MacElvain—St. Louis
J. H. McKay—Utah
W. K. McLaren—North Dakota
F. W. McMahon—Orizaba
E. H. McMenemy—Pretoria
C. B. McVay—North Dakota
F. M. Malchuk—President Grant
J. E. Mallard—Von Steuben
B. S. Mansfield—Michigan

R. M. Martin—Wyoming	S. T. Scott—Arkansas
W. A. P. Martin—Acadia	J. A. Seitz—Patricia
J. W. Marks—Florida	J. H. Severyn—Northern Pacific
L. Y. Mason—Mississippi	H. S. Sexton—Huron
L. J. Maxson—Philippine	J. E. Shoemaker—South Dakota
U. W. Meade—Powhatan	H. G. Sickel—Wilhelmina
H. N. Mergon—Mississippi	W. Sinton—North Dakota
S. T. Michael—Arkansas	G. B. Skinner—Madawaska
P. Miller—Peachontas	G. C. Skinner—Report to Supt.
R. B. Miller—Navy Rifle Team,	Naval Academy, for duty
Caldwell, N.J.	P. S. Slesman—Imperator
W. B. Miller—South Dakota	A. F. Smith—Michigan
O. R. Miner—Navy Rifle	C. W. Smith—North Dakota
Team, Caldwell, N.J.	H. H. Smith—Leviathan
C. B. Momen—Report to Supt.	W. M. Smith—Nebraska
Naval Academy, for duty	W. W. Smith—Pueblo
J. P. Moncur—Pittsburgh	E. P. Spright—Troy
M. Montgomery—Mount Vernon	M. P. Sprout—New York
W. F. Moran—Nansemond	P. W. Steinhausen—New Mexico
R. C. Moreau—Michigan	M. B. Sterling—North Dakota
T. B. Morehouse—Leviathan	P. R. Sterling—Mexican
G. D. Morrison—Columbia	E. E. Stevens—Mount Vernon
S. S. Morse—Delaware	F. B. Stoddert—Prins Friedrich
M. Moser—Pennsylvania	Wilhelmina
W. P. A. Muller—Koningin	E. S. Stoker—Mercury
A. P. Mullins—Kaiserin Augusta	W. T. Strother, Jr.—Arkansas
Victoria	A. J. Spriggs—Martha Wash-
C. H. Murphy—Texas	ington
G. O. Murphy—Birmingham	C. L. Surran—Florida
N. B. Musser—Pennsylvania	C. A. Swafford—Pueblo
M. P. Myers—Wyoming	C. P. Swanson—Navy
F. B. Nibbel—Utah	Team, Caldwell, N.J.
H. S. Nielsen—Navy Rifle	W. A. Swanson—Texas
Team, Caldwell, N.J.	K. W. Sylvester—Arizona
J. E. Nelson—Patricia	T. B. Tague—Wilhelmina
der Nederlanden	J. T. Talbert—Florida
C. O. O'Donnell—Leviathan	B. T. Talbot—Idaho
P. P. Old—Chester	F. Taylor—New Hampshire
F. M. O'Leary—South Carolina	H. M. Tarron—Powhatan
L. R. Osborne—Huntington	W. A. P. Thompson—Idaho
L. P. Padgett, Jr.—Report to	T. L. Thorne—Koningin der
Supt. Naval Academy, for duty	Nederlanden
D. M. Page—Zeppelin	E. H. Tillman—Powhatan
K. W. Palmer—Mobile	E. M. Tilton—Texas
K. E. Pare—Koningin der	G. O. Tomlinson—Mercury
Nederlanden	B. T. Townsend—Koningin
H. R. Parker—Northern Pacific	der Nederlanden
G. A. Patterson—Birmingham	H. W. Turner—Texas
M. S. Pearson—Delaware	F. A. Tusler—Nevada
G. M. V. Peay—Louisiana	C. L. Tyler—Report to Supt.
H. D. Peoples—Minnesota	Naval Academy, for duty
H. E. Peifer—Imperator	M. E. Van Buren—Northern
P. E. Pendleton—Report to	Pacific
Supt. Naval Academy, for duty	Van Clair—Cap Finisterra
J. Perry—New York	P. Vetter—Texas
L. S. Perry—Arizona	P. E. Voisot—Pueblo
E. A. Poehlmann—Madawaska	H. E. Walker—Mobile
C. D. Porter—Graf Waldersee	W. H. Wallace—Idaho
R. P. Powell—Pretoria	E. Walsh, Jr.—Arizona
H. D. Power—Report to Supt.	C. L. Walton—Pennsylvania
Naval Academy, for duty	W. H. Ward—Seattle
G. F. Prentiss—Kansas	R. P. Warder—Seattle
V. F. Rathbun—Navy Rifle	R. C. Warner—Minnesota
Team, Caldwell, N.J.	J. C. Webb—New Hampshire
D. C. Redgrave—Shibney	J. E. Welch—Report to Supt.
K. S. Reed—Pittsburgh	Naval Academy, for duty
J. F. Rees—Rijnland	O. A. Weller—Arkansas
J. C. Roneych—Connecticut	M. C. Whyland—Arkansas
P. O. Reppier—Connecticut	D. T. Whitmer—Georgia
W. A. Rice—Pennsylvania	E. E. Wiesner—Huntington
T. H. Robbins—Kronland	D. C. Williams—South Dakota
F. W. Roberts—Rijnland	R. E. Willing—America
W. H. Roberts—Great Northern	A. J. Willings—Virginia
G. E. Robinson—Great Northern	E. P. Wilson—Pennsylvania
E. E. Rosenberg—Philippine	H. Wilcox—Delaware
H. C. Rule—North Carolina	F. C. Winter—Pueblo
H. C. Rust—Leviathan	E. Wintermantel—Pennsylvania
A. C. Sablot, Jr.—Delaware	H. Wood—Kronland
F. C. Sacher—Mercury	E. B. Woodson—Arkansas
D. L. Sackett—Florida	E. T. Woodriffs—Delaware
B. O. Sallars—America	C. T. Woolen—New Mexico
T. C. Scaffe—Patricia	D. F. Worth—Delaware
F. W. Schmidt—Birmingham	J. L. Wyatt—Nansemond
H. P. Schubert—Texas	L. K. York—Vermont
L. B. Schueler—Montana	E. M. Zimmerli—Navy Rifle
S. Scott—Great Northern	Team, Caldwell, N.J.

Academy Now on Pre-War Status.

With the sailing of the U.S. Naval Academy summer practice squadron with all midshipmen except those of the new Fourth Class aboard, the Naval Academy reverted to its pre-war status and for the first time since the United States entered hostilities there are four classes taking the course at Annapolis. The course will be scheduled to cover four years for graduation. The new Fourth Class is being organized and physical examinations were in progress during the week for those who have passed the mental tests. The Fourth Class will be composed of approximately 700 members.

The four-year schedule was accomplished by a division of last year's Third Class. The upper half, scholastically, has become the new First Class and will graduate in June, 1920. The present Second Class is composed of the lower half. The First Class at present numbers 305 members and will be slightly increased by the accretion of some members of this year's graduating class who were dropped back on account of deficiencies in studies.

The Summer Practice Cruise.

The First, Second and Third Classes of midshipmen, who have embarked for the summer practice cruise, left the Naval Academy on Saturday, June 7, for their respective ships in the Annapolis Roads. The practice squadron consists of six battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, the Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine and Wisconsin. The embarkation began at seven a.m. and by 8:30, the whole 1,500 were aboard their ships. To see them off there were friends, sweethearts and mothers. The midshipmen gave three "MS." for the mothers. Handkerchiefs were waved from the shore and the submarine chasers that did the ferrying steamed off to the ships in the roads.

Under Rear Admiral Carlos B. Brittain, U.S.N., the practice squadron will touch first at Guantanamo, Cuba, on June 10, where they will remain until June 23; due at St. Thomas June 26; leave June 30 for Colon, Panama, where they are due July 5 and will remain until July 9; return to Cuba to stay there from July 12 to July 17; sail northward to arrive at Provincetown on July 30, and will remain there until Aug. 6. From Aug. 8 to Aug. 11 they will be at New York. From Aug. 15 to Aug. 21 the midshipmen will engage in target practice in the Chesapeake, and will return to Annapolis on Aug. 28.

"Star" Ratings of Junior Classes.

Announcement has been made at the Naval Academy of the members of the Third and Fourth Classes during the academic year just closed who obtained "star" rating, having made an average in all studies of eighty-five per cent, or better. There was no Second Class, owing to the shortening of the course to three years.

Twenty-nine members of the Third Class were rated "star," the class leader being Richard M. Watt, Jr., a Virginian, who secured the very high total of 189.03, the possible being 200. The other "stars," in order of merit, are: 2, Carleton Shugg, Mass.; 3, Mortimer E. Serate, Jr., Colo.; 4, Kenneth H. Noble, Conn.; 5, Edwin F. Snellie, Mich.; 6, Ralph E. McShane, Md.; 7, Robert K. Wells, Mass.; 8, Paul E. Pihl, Conn.; 9,

Marion R. Kelley, Ore.; 10, Robert C. Sprague, Conn.; 11, Arnold J. Isbell, Iowa; 12, Oliver D. Colvin, Jr., Wash.; 13, William Webster, Jr., at large; 14, Richmond K. Kelly, N.Y.; 15, Frank C. McClure, Mo.; 16, Walter E. Moore, Calif.; 17, Albert S. Arkush, Calif.; 18, Franklin B. Kohrs, Conn.; 19, Paul B. Wishart, La.; 20, Charles D. Weelock, Calif.; 21, Harold E. Koch, Wis.; 22, Virgil V. Jacomini, Calif.; 23, Oliver L. Billingsley, Texas; 24, Sydney B. Dodds, Ky.; 25, Leonidas E. Hill, Jr., Texas; 26, William C. Powell, Colo.; 27, Ransom K. Davis, Fla.; 28, Edward M. Thompson, Calif.; 29, Carl A. L. Sundberg, N.J.

Special interest attaches to the work of the leading scholars of the past year's Fourth Class, as it is the first official indication of the leading scholars of the class. There are twenty "stars" among the number, Jerald L. Olmstead, of Iowa, leading. The others, in order of merit, are: 2, Leonard Kaplan, W. Va.; 3, Harry W. Pierce, Neb.; 4, Francis H. Whitager, Texas; 5, Nicholas A. Drain, Ind.; 6, Leland D. Whitgrave, Ill.; 7, Robert N. Hunter, Ga.; 8, Vincent J. Gallagher, Jr., N.Y.; 9, Harold C. Yeager, Ill., and Walter E. Zimmerman, Mass. (same mark); 11, James S. T. S. Ely, N.J., and John J. B. Fulenwider, Del. (same mark); 14, Edward A. Neily, Mass.; 15, Roscoe H. Smith, Me.; 16, Thomas Oxnard, Ga.; 17, Richard W. Dole, Calif.; 18, Ralph H. Hudson, Ohio; 19, Henry A. Ingram, Pa.; 20, Edward W. Foster, N.Y.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Promotion by selection entirely it is not believed will give either fair or beneficial results in time of peace. Previous to this war generals were almost the only officers in the Army taken by selection, and it is believed the records show now not all were capable. It was not till war came that their real ability was shown. Before this war, as a rule, men who had received commissions in the Regular Army were above the average for men of their age, as either they had had a West Point education with its elimination of the unfit, or were appointed by competitive examination which required the equivalent of a college training. The two years' provisional commission should further eliminate unfit. Thus it would appear that a class of men physically and mentally above the average start as second lieutenants. What future have they to look to? With promotion by seniority they know that, providing they pass the promotion examinations, they will almost all eventually reach the grade of colonel at least and their salary will increase with their age (and families) accordingly. Even this promotion in peace times will come very slowly. The new officer may be a captain or lieutenant twenty years or more, depending upon his arm of Service, unless wars come.

Now, presume promotion by selection. At the end of twenty years' service a captain due for promotion by seniority is skipped. To a man of spirit or ambition this would be disheartening. Once a man has been passed over, it will count against him, even if unconsciously, when new promotions are due. Will the result be for the benefit of the Service?

It is not believed the difference is so great in officers as to warrant general promotion by selection. There are certain few officers, not so many, who stand above all the rest. Such men are known throughout the Service. There are others, similarly, who are noted for eccentricity or lack of common sense, even though they succeed in passing the required promotion examinations. Between come the greater part of the officers, some a little better than others, but how much nobody really knows, as some have had better opportunities to gain experience or a better chance in some other way. Officers very good at one thing are often indifferent at another. Before the war the best men were rewarded by being assigned to good stations and details which gave them advantages that in time of war would push them rapidly to the higher positions.

There would be little objection to promotion out of turn for the few men who stand out above all others, but it is thought the dissatisfaction and injustice created when selection was applied to all would far overbalance any advantage gained in giving the brilliant men promotion. In peace time it would appear that promotion should be considered by seniority, and so made unless there are very self-evident reasons for doing otherwise. A few points difference in a rating one way or the other should not be enough to change such a course. Of course the unfit should be eliminated. Present laws if enforced could accomplish this.

It is believed the great majority of officers prefer promotion by seniority and would vote for it if given the chance. Officers on the General Staff, it is believed, would prefer promotion as a rule by selection, as due to their detail they would expect to be selected for promotion quicker than others.

PROMOTION.

PROMOTION AND REWARD IN PAST WARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During our Revolution Congress instead of promoting five competent and experienced brigadier generals promoted five inexperienced juniors (taking one from the Militia) to be major generals. Four brigadiers at once left the Army and went home. General Arnold could not go, as his Army pay was his only income. General Washington wrote Arnold urging him not to act hastily, as he (Washington) hoped to bring influence to force Congress to repeal the "insult" it had given the brigadiers. Brig. Gen. John Stark had from time to time served as soldier and officer since he was eighteen years of age. He was well known and highly respected by the British. When urged to remain in the Army he replied that "Any officer who would tamely submit to such an insult was unfit to be an officer."

It was not an uncommon remark in Washington's Army "That an officer with the proper self respect of a gentleman could never serve under an officer he had previously ranked."

The Emperor Napoleon appointed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, king of a part of Italy. Then sent him some Italian troops. He praised the officers of one unit and ordered Joseph to "employ them according to their rank and to promote them according to their seniority."

After Waterloo a noted British general recommended what he called the French system of rewarding individual officers and soldiers for special acts of gallantry: by authorizing the individual to be rewarded, to wear in the button hole of his coat a ribbon of a certain color, width and length; also to give him a letter

signed by the highest authorities of the Army; this letter to be published in Army orders and copied in his regimental and other Army records. And in the case of an enlisted man he should receive a few dollars a month for life. This method does not interfere with the rights of or antagonize any military man. His regiment is proud of him and the whole Army feels kindly towards him.

This British general was bitterly opposed to rewarding by promotion because men over whom a junior is promoted hate the junior; also because nearly every officer admires some other officer who he believes would greatly distinguish himself if he had the opportunity; and feels that through no fault of his own he has no opportunity, and he is punished by having a junior promoted over him, which is grossly unfair and is resented by his admirers. Officers who hate or even dislike a superior cannot be thoroughly loyal to him in battle.

Rewarding by promotion causes inefficiency in an army, while rewarding by ribbons and letters makes a kind and friendly feeling among troops, and increases their efficiency.

VETERAN.

GENERAL GORDON IN FRONTIER DAYS.

Fort Williams, Maine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon's eighty-seventh birthday was happily noted in your issue of May 31. To the many oldtimers of frontier days, who knew and loved "Davy Gordon," the following anecdote of him will be of interest.

It was during General Crook's campaign of 1886, against Geronimo and his Apaches, that more Cavalry was needed to complete the cordon of troops Crook was throwing around this elusive Indian. Major Gordon with his squadron of the 2d Cavalry was being bored with civilization at the Presidio of San Francisco when the joyful order to report to Crook at Bowie Station, Ariz., reached him.

The old Indian hunter well recalled the joy of the big outdoors, of mountain, plain and desert, and the boyish thrill when orders took him there and away from the dress suit and drill and deadly routine of garrison duty. The old dragoon sang—"Oh, the dragoon bold, he scorns all care, he roams abroad with his unkempt hair; he makes his camp in the tangled wood, he lights his fire and cooks his food, etc." fits the case.

The writer was field quartermaster at that desolate desert station, and was directed by General Crook to meet Gordon's special train and show him where to camp. The train rolled into Bowie Station about four a.m., and I met Gordon as he jumped off the train with his adjutant. I led him up the railroad track to the water tanks, near which I had selected the camping place.

It was grey, spreading dawn, and the topmost pinnacles of the distant San Carlos mountains were being slowly gild with the rays of the rising sun, still below the horizon. Frost was in every spear of sagebrush, cactus and Spanish dagger which covered the dreary waste for miles in all directions.

Just then the sharp, shrill bark of a coyote—a mile or so out in the desert—broke the alluring stillness of the cold, clear air, and in an instant his morning call was vigorously joined in by a score of his yelping pack!

Davy Gordon stopped stiff, his eyes blazed, his nostrils quivered, he clutched the arm of his adjutant—"There—there! Just listen to that man! My God, lieutenant, don't that beat all the pianos in the Presidio!"

J. W. PULLMAN, Colonel, U.S.A., retired.

THE 1ST PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Here are a few facts relative to the Philippine National Guard and the 1st Philippine Division, as to which nothing has ever appeared, so far as I have seen. The N.G.P.I. was organized in 1917, but not until May, 1918, was there much done with it. Senate President Zuezen offered President Wilson a division of Philippine troops for service during the war, and the 1st Philippine Division was the result of this offer. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Jones, Adj. Gen. N.G.P.I., under the direction of Governor General Harrison, had full charge of the organization, and his work was exceptionally thorough. Lieut. Col. Dennis P. Quinlan, U.S.A., was detailed by the commanding general, Philippine Department, to take charge of the Officers' Training School, 1st Philippine Division. Regular Army officers and officers of the Philippine Scouts were detailed to assist. Major A. M. Giffin, M.C., U.S.A., had charge of the Medical Department, and was S.G. of the Guard. Lieut. Col. R. N. Perley, C.A.C., was assistant to A.G., N.G.P.I.

Twelve hundred student officers were trained at the post area and Fort William McKinley—most of them being Filipinos. Over 19,000 men were examined to get the 12,000 for the division. Recruiting parties (forty-two in number) went to all provincial capitals. Over 100 medical officers, and as many enlisted men, were on the job at one time. Men were enlisted from the northern point of Luzon to Zamboanga in southern Mindanao. All Christian tribes were represented, as well as the non-Christian mountain tribes from Benguet. No Moros were enlisted. The division was formed in October, 1918, and went into camp at Paranaque, near Manila. The camp was called "Camp Tomas Claudio," in honor of the first Filipino to lose his life in the Great War.

The division was called into the Federal Service for training for one month, and was continued in training two months more under insular expense. The entire cost of organization was born by the Philippine Insular Government, the only expense to the U.S. being the one month's training.

The staff officers of the 1st Philippine Division were as follows: Brig. Gen. F. H. Day (colonel, U.S.A.) commanding; Col. Peter E. Marquart (lieut. colonel, U.S.A.), chief of staff; Lieut. Col. H. E. Sharriff, A.G.; A. M. Giffin, div. surgeon; B. E. Bowen, insp. general; J. Hutchins, chief of Ordnance; Maj. Thomas Powell, J.A.G.; Thomas Hartigan, chief signal officer; Morris J. Herbert, asst. to A.G.; J. M. McLain, personnel adj.; Brig. Gens. Dennis P. Quinlan and Ralph W. Jones commanded the brigade; Maj. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison and Brig. Gen. T. Hartigan, N.G.P.I., were not on duty with the division, except that Major General Harrison was in command for a short time when the division was first in camp.

The colonels of the ten regiments were captains of Philippine Scouts, and many of the junior officers were

old N.C.O.'s of the Philippine Scouts. The Medical Department was complete and a field battalion of Signal Corps also.

The division was in remarkably good shape for service, and everybody connected with it deserves great credit.

PHILIPPINES.

RELATED AWARD OF FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

For many years a large number of gifts and decorations awarded to officers of the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy have been stored in the office of the Department of State. These honors were retained since by law the officers were stopped from accepting them from any foreign ruler or potentate, except when special legislation enabled them to do so. In the Army Appropriation Act approved July 9, 1918, in the proviso permitting officers and men of the Army to accept decorations during the war, there was inserted a clause that medals and decorations heretofore bestowed "by the Government of any of the nations concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war" could be received. As there was no similar clause relating specifically to the Navy, the distribution was held up until May 10, 1919, when it was decided that the clause applied also to the Navy because of the language of the act, which specified "military forces."

The lists of officers of the Army and the Navy printed herewith, including awards from 1902 on, are copied from those preserved in the files of the State Department, and in nearly every case give the rank of the officer at the time the decoration was awarded. Several officers are unidentified by initials—notably a Captain Moore and a Captain Nolan, carried on the Navy list, and there is no method by which they can be accurately identified, hence it is hoped that this printing of the lists will result in their coming forward to claim their decorations. Captain Nolan, it is believed at the Navy Department, is an Army officer. The data at the State Department are also incomplete in some cases as to the classification of the decorations and the dates when they were awarded.

These decorations are being forwarded to Navy officers by the Navy Department, also to the heirs in case an officer shall have died. Those Navy officers whose names appear in the list who have not yet received the decoration mentioned should make application for it to the Bureau of Navigation. At the War Department it was stated none of the medals had been distributed among Army officers, but that the medals could be had on application to The Adjutant General's Office by the officers to whom they had been awarded.

Following is the list from the records of the State Department:

AWARDS TO U.S. ARMY OFFICERS.

Decorations conferred on U.S. Army officers by foreign countries:

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Gen. John Biddle, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.
Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France.
Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.
Capt. A. W. Brewster, Order of Double Dragon, 3d Grade, 1st Class, China, Oct. 24, 1903.
Gen. John R. Brooks, Commander Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1902.
Capt. Sydney A. Cluman, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Capt. E. C. Cook, Chevalier Order of Leopold, Belgium, Nov. 2, 1917.
Gen. Spencer Comby, Legion of Honor and diploma, France, May 10, 1917.
Gen. William Crozier, Legion of Honor and diploma, France.
Gen. G. W. Davis, gold medal, Guatemala, Oct. 13, 1903.
Capt. Halstead Dorey, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, March 11, 1909.
Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, Order of Double Dragon, China, Oct. 24, 1903.
Gen. A. W. Greely, silver Coronation medal, Great Britain, Sept. 5, 1911.
Col. William S. Guignard, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Sept. 13, 1909.
Col. John Van R. Hoff, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France.
Lieut. C. C. Kinney, Order of Double Dragon, 3d Class, China, Oct. 24, 1903.
Major J. F. R. Landis (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, Italy, May 2, Sept. 23, 1911.
Capt. George T. Langhorne, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, March 11, 1909.
Capt. H. R. Lemley, Order of Double Dragon, China, Feb. 13, 1911.
Major Montgomery Macomb, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Gen. A. L. Mills, Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France.
Col. J. A. Ockerson (of Mississippi), Decoration, 3d Class, 1st Grade, China, Jan. 5, 1906.
Capt. Carl Reichman, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Capt. Walter Schuyler, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906.
Capt. Walter Schuyler, Order of Double Dragon, China, Feb. 13, 1911.
Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Boer War medal, Great Britain.
Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Order of Double Dragon, 3d Class, China.
Col. T. W. Symons, Order of Double Dragon, China.
Gen. James H. Wilson, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.
Gen. Leonard Wood, Grand Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France, March 11, 1909.
Gen. S. M. B. Young, Commander Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1902.

AWARDS TO U.S. NAVY OFFICERS.

Decorations conferred on U.S. Navy officers by foreign countries:

Capt. A. C. Baker, Order of Golden Sheaf (3d Class), China, May 19, 1916.
Capt. A. C. Baker, Cordon of Rising Sun, Japan, Oct. 4, 1916.
Capt. Frank E. Beatty, silver bowl, commemorating visit U.S. Fleet, decoration and diploma, 2d Class, 2d Grade, China, Oct. 1908.
Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, Italy, May 2, Dec. 12, 1911.
Capt. W. H. Brownson, diploma, Officer Legion of Honor, France, Nov. 21, 1902.
Lieut. Allen Buchanan (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, Italy, May 2, Dec. 12, 1911.
Comdr. P. L. Chapin, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, March 2, 1911.
Capt. E. C. Cook, Chevalier Order of Leopold and certificate, Belgium, Nov. 2, 1917.
Capt. W. C. Cowles, Decoration, 2d Class, 2d Grade, China, March 22, 1909.
Comdr. W. J. Cowles, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.
Lieut. Thomas T. Craven, Decoration, 3d Class, 1st Grade, China, March 22, 1909.
Comdr. William G. Cutler, Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 4, 1905.
Lieut. A. H. Davis, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1902.
Passed Asst. Surg. Martin Donelson (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, Italy, May 2, Dec. 12, 1911.
Capt. R. M. Doyle, silver bowl, China, March 3, 1909.

Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, silver bowl, Decoration, 1st Class, 3d Grade, China, March 11, 1909.

Lieut. George E. Evans, Chevalier Legion of Honor, France, Nov. 21, 1902.

Mdsn. Howard Good (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, Italy, May 2, 1911, April 20, 1912.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson, Decoration, 3d Class, 1st Grade, China, Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1902.

Capt. Thomas B. Howard, Decoration, 2d Class, 2d grade, silver bowl, China, March 22, 1909.

Comdr. William L. Howard, Order of Santa Maurice and Lazarus, Italy, April 26, 1907.

Capt. Hamilton Hutchins, Decoration, 3d Class, 2d Grade, silver bowl, China, March 22, 1909.

Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., Decoration, unclassified, China, May 13, 1907.

Capt. (1) Moore, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, Order of St. Anne, 3d Class, Russia, Nov. 5, 1906.

Capt. (1) Nolan, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France.

Comdr. Robert E. Peary, Grand Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France, July 12, 1913.

Capt. James H. Reeves, Decoration, 3d Class, 1st Grade, China, March 22, 1909.

Capt. R. P. Rodgers, Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Decoration, 1st Class, 3d Grade, silver bowl, China, March 3, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, Chevalier Legion of Honor and diploma, France.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France.

Med. Insp. Raymond Spear (2), Order of St. Anne, medal and ribbon, Russia, Nov. 3, 1906, Jan. 8, 1908.

Ensign Robert W. Spofford (2), silver medal and diploma, silver medal, Red Cross, May 2, Dec. 12, 1911.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1902.

Lieut. E. H. Watson, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, Coronation medal, Great Britain, Feb. 7, 1912.

Lieut. David A. Weaver, Decoration, 3d Class, 1st Grade, China, March 22, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. J. Zalesky, medal, unclassified, China, June 11, 1914.

Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, Officer Legion of Honor and diploma, France, Nov. 21, 1912.

U.S.S. Celtic, silver medal, Italy, May 2, 1911.

CASUALTIES IN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following table shows casualties in the A.E.F. (1) as reported in a summary statement prepared in the Central Records Office, A.E.F., corrected to March 1, and (2) as compiled from the casualty cables and announced to the press by The Adjutant General's Office and the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to June 4. Deaths to the number of 2,186 have been reported in the A.E.F. by the Medical Department since March 1. The discrepancy in wounded may be explained as largely due to reports of slightly wounded made subsequent to the report for the same individual of a more serious casualty. For the most part these have not been reported in the casualty cables. Approximately 2,000 such cases have been cabled but have not been announced to the press.

	a.	b.	c.
Killed in action.....	34,180	34,819	+ 192
Died of wounds.....	14,729	14,309	+ 27
Total battle deaths.....	48,909	49,128	+ 219
Died of disease.....	21,159	23,549	+ 65
Died of other causes.....	3,296	4,658	+ 6
Total dead.....	73,364	77,336	+ 290
Wounded severely.....	60,180
Wounded slightly.....	110,544
Wounded degree undetermined.....	46,481*
Total wounded.....	217,135*	210,785	+1,039
Taken prisoner.....	4,434	4,762
Missing in action.....	4,000†	2,918	- 200
Grand total.....	318,933*	295,790	+1,179

* Contains a duplication of about 7,000. † Approximate.
a. A.E.F. report as of March 1; b. Announced to press through June 4; c. Net change announced to press May 28 to June 4.

EUROPE OPEN TO NAVY MEN'S FAMILIES.

The Navy Department on June 10 removed restrictions after June 15 on travel to Europe by members of the families of officers and men of the Navy who make request that their families be permitted to join them. Secretary Daniels announced that the State Department would issue passports for this purpose when the request is approved by the Navy Department. In order that there may be no congestion in west-bound travel, the passports will be stamped on the face, "Not valid for return to the United States within a period of six months of date of issue." The Secretary of the Navy has made the following regulations which will govern the issuance of passports to families:

"The officer or man concerned must first submit a request to the senior naval officer present asking that his family be permitted to join him. If the officer approves, he will cable his approval to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. This approval means that the officer or man concerned is able to furnish west-bound passage on a commercial line provided Government transportation is not available, and agrees to his family remaining overseas six months; and that in case of persons other than wife or children, the officer or man concerned has submitted a certificate to the effect that the person for whom transportation is asked is a permanent member of his immediate family, habitually resides with him, and has no other home. This is required by law, and no transportation can be furnished unless such a certificate is made.

"Upon receiving this approval the Bureau of Navigation will endeavor to arrange Government transportation to suit the convenience of the families concerned. It is most important that the person concerned make request to the Bureau for this transportation, advising the bureau of the address, the name and relationship of all persons composing the family and in the case of children their ages and the date they will be ready for transportation. Communications regarding transportation should be addressed direct to the Bureau of Navigation. For the present, and until the service at large has had time to receive the prescribed conditions, the Bureau of Navigation will undertake to get a cable to the officer concerned upon receiving the request from his wife."

NAVY SUBMARINE SCHOOL SOON TO REOPEN.

The U.S. Navy submarine school at New London, Conn., will reopen on July 1, affording a splendid opportunity for training in this specialized service for which only graduates of Naval Academy classes of 1916

and later are eligible. The first class in the school will be limited to forty. The course is three months. The next class starts on Oct. 1 for officers of the class of 1917, Naval Academy. Two classes were graduated at the Naval Academy in 1917 and any member of these classes is eligible for the submarine school, which is situated on the beautiful Thames river, made famous by the Yale-Harvard boat races. The Navy Department is making an effort to encourage officers to volunteer for submarine duty. The service is attractive because it entails the duties of a commanding officer. During the war there were instances of midshipmen commanding submarines.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the joint executive committee of the American Legion, announced in New York on June 11 that the committee has adopted a resolution providing for the abandonment of all military titles from the names of officials and members of the legion. He explained that it is the purpose of the legion not only to cease using military titles in the records and proceedings of the national organization, but also to foster the same action on the part of state branches and local posts which are being organized throughout the country. The reason given for this action, he added, is the fact that the legion is a civilian organization of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Great War either at home or abroad. It is neither military nor militaristic, while it knows no distinction either of rank or of service. Articles of incorporation were filed in the Supreme Court at New York city on June 4 by the New York branch of the American Legion, organized by veterans of the Great War, who held a caucus at St. Louis recently preparatory to holding a convention at Minneapolis on Nov. 10, 11 and 12. The New York incorporators are Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Major Cornelius Wickersham, Col. Wade H. Hayes, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Col. William J. Donovan, J. Wesley Kincaid and Hamilton Fish, jr. Tiger Post 23 of the American Legion was organized at New York city on June 10. Capt. A. L. Boyce was elected president, Corpl. Harry Mala first vice president and Pvt. Henry Herong second vice president. A charter has been granted by the American Legion to Betsy Ross Post 1 of Washington, D.C., composed of yeomen (P). The post had its first general meeting on June 6 to perfect the organization, enroll the charter membership and elect officers. The organization is to include all female Reservists of the District of Columbia who served actively and honorably in the Navy between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

ARMY'S MOTOR EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED.

The Director of Sales has approved the transfer of the entire present surplus of serviceable motor equipment held by the Army in the United States to other Government departments. This action is in accordance with Congressional policy as outlined in acts passed. By act of July 2, 1918, authorization was given for the transfer of surplus motor equipment to the Postoffice Department; act of Feb. 28, 1919, embraced similar authorization for transfer to the Department of Agriculture; by the act of March 3, 1919, the Secretary of War was directed to transfer surplus motor equipment to the Public Health Service. This transfer disposed of approximately 39,100 vehicles, including 3,600 motorcycles, 5,500 passenger cars and about 30,000 trucks. The Postoffice Department will receive 10,064 of these vehicles, the Public Health Service 1,396, and the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture 27,983. Erroneous reports, to the effect that the War Department would offer to the public a large stock of motor equipment, including new passenger automobiles, have been widely circulated. It was never the intention of the War Department, in view of above mentioned acts of Congress, to so dispose of its motor vehicles. It has consistently followed the policy of transferring all such vehicles, as promptly as they were declared surplus, to the Postoffice Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, or by sale to other governmental agencies requiring such equipment.

CONDITIONS ON MEXICAN BORDER.

Governor Hobby, of Texas, sent a telegram to Secretary of War Baker on June 4 in which he stated that "the Mexican situation appears to be so critical" that he urged the 1st and 2d Brigades of Cavalry, Texas National Guard, be called into Federal service and mobilization be fixed for a definite date at Camp Mabry, the National Guard camp of Texas, near Austin. Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, sent a summary of Governor Hobby's telegram to the commanding general, Southern Department, on June 6, asking for his views and any information he had bearing upon the situation. On June 9 Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, in command of the Southern Department, sent the following telegram in reply to the War Department: "No trouble anticipated on border except very small raids for purpose of stealing, and personal feuds. Situation can be controlled by troops now there. In general, there is peace on the border and has been for the past eight months. . . . At present see nothing alarming in situation and no reason for calling out Texas troops."

TRANSPORT GRAF WALDERSEE RAMMED.

The 13,000-ton merchant transport Graf Waldersee arrived at New York from Brest on June 2 with the 3d Battalion, Headquarters Medical Detachment, and Cos. I, K, L and M of the 142d Infantry, the 319th Infantry complete, the 305th Engineers Train and Special Casual Co. 889. She sailed again for France on June 11 and was rammed by the steamer Redondo when thirty-eight miles off Sandy Hook on the night of June 11. She was so badly damaged it was feared she would sink, but with assistance the ship succeeded in reaching Long Beach, Long Island, near New York, where she was beached. It was believed that she could be saved if the weather remained good. The following Army officers, returning from leave in the United States to France or the Rhineland sector, were on board: Col. Frank G. Maclin, Lieut. Col. Robert O. Edwards, Majors Joseph C. Haw and James Longstreet, Capt. Guy R. Doane, Lieuts. Thomas B. Steele, Charles R. Gildhart, John H. Lewis and Hugh A. Palmer.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. G. H. Estes, U.S.A., who was recently advanced from the grade of lieutenant colonel to colonel, Infantry, has been on duty as port utilities officer at New York since the demobilization of the 18th Division, which he commanded as a general officer. The Port Utilities is one of the four operating divisions of the Embarkation Service at New York, the others being Storage, Finance and Transportation. The personnel of the port utilities officer consists of 133 officers, 360 enlisted men and 5,707 civilian employees and its principal operations embrace supplying the port with everything required from a needle to an Army transport, the operation of all port utilities and the repair and maintenance of piers, docks, warehouses, offices and barracks connected with the port.

Capt. Charles T. Griffith, Field Art., U.S.A., was retired on June 6, 1919, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Maryland, May 31, 1882, and first entered the Regular Army as a private Aug. 28, 1903. He served later as a sergeant in the 13th Cavalry and his first commission was that of second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, Aug. 29, 1908. He was last on duty in Philadelphia.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight, U.S.A., retired, died at Summit, N.J., on June 9, 1919. General Knight was born in England in 1846. He was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., with the degree of A. B. in 1864 and received the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1867. In 1868 he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, second in his class, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, in which he served in the various grades until his appointment as brigadier general of the line in 1909. Among other duties General Knight served as assistant engineer on the defenses of the eastern entrance to New York harbor to 1873, was chief engineer of the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California to April, 1874, and was principal assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S.M.A. to Aug. 28, 1881. He was subsequently, among other details, in charge of levees and improvements on the Mississippi from Cairo to Island No. 40, was in charge of Fort Schuyler, and was instructor of engineering in the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth. He was assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers, was in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, and increasing the water supply of Washington, D.C., and was in charge of the submarine defenses at the eastern entrance of New York harbor, and was a member of various important boards. He was also on duty as division engineer of the Northeast Division, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. His appointment to brigadier general was made while he was serving as chief of staff to Major Gens. Henry C. Corbin and Leonard Wood in 1909. He was retired for age in January, 1910, but at his own request was assigned to active duty as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia in July, 1917, and remained on this duty until December, 1918. His experience as an engineer made him a valuable member of the committee on streets at Summit, of which he was chairman. General Knight is survived by a wife, Gertrude Eltinge, and two daughters, Mrs. G. P. Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, and Mrs. W. B. Ladue, wife of Colonel Ladue, both of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who were with him when he died. Military funeral services were held June 11 in the chapel of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

The funeral of the late **Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardner, U.S.A.**, retired, took place at his late home, Orell Manor Farm, Suffern, N.Y., on Saturday, May 31, 1919. Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island, officiated. Following the ceremonies at the house the funeral party proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where the interment was made in the family plot. The Veteran Corps of Artillery, of which Colonel Gardner was commandant, sent a wreath of lilies and the Corps Artillery guidon, which was placed on the casket. The Society of the Cincinnati sent a beautiful wreath to add to the many that were given as tributes of esteem and affection.

Major William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired, a resident of San Diego, Calif., died there at the U.S. Grant Hotel, June 1, 1919, from a complication of diseases attendant upon old age. He had been confined to his bed for about three months. Major Maize was the father of **Lieut. Col. Sidney D. Maize, U.S.A.**, who has been serving in France. He was a veteran of the Civil and Indian wars and was breveted captain March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River-Murfreesborough, Tenn., while a first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Infantry. He recaptured with his company a piece of artillery from the enemy and retained it, although severely wounded in the right leg. He was also recommended by Major Gens. R. W. Johnson and G. H. Thomas for the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign. Major Maize was born in Indiana, Pa., Feb. 14, 1844, and enlisted as a private in Co. K, 19th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 18, 1861, and was mustered out on account of expiration of service at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1861. He re-entered the Service as second lieutenant of Co. A, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Oct. 14, 1861. He became a first lieutenant Sept. 1, 1863, and was honorably mustered out Nov. 4, 1864. Major Maize was appointed in the Regular Army as second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Infantry, April 23, 1866. He was promoted to first lieutenant Jan. 22, 1867; transferred to the 20th U.S. Infantry April 2, 1870, and was promoted captain in May, 1882. He was retired Feb. 24, 1891, for disability in the line of duty, and was advanced to major on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service. Major Maize is survived by a wife and two sons, Sully B. Maize, of Washington, D.C., and **Lieut. Col. Sidney D. Maize, U.S.A.**, and a nephew, Alexander Reynolds, of the United States National Bank. His remains were interred with military honors June 3 in the Masonic Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were **Col. R. V. Dodge**, Rear Admiral-Uriel Sebree, Captain Jackson, **Capt. J. H. Smith**, **E. O. Hodge**, **Brig. Gen. John McClellan**, **A. W. Vogdes** and **Capt. L. L. Cook**, all members of the M.O.L.L.U.S., to which Major Maize belonged. A military escort was furnished by Major **Gen. Frederick S. Strong**, commander at Camp Kearny.

Capt. Harry Meekes, one of the best known veterans of the 13th N.Y.N.G., Coast Artillery Corps, who was mustered into the United States service with that command when it was converted into the 50th U.S. Artillery, died of heart disease on June 8, 1919, at his home, No. 330 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N.Y. At the time of

his death he was superintendent of construction and repair for the government at Fort Hamilton. **Capt. Meekes** joined the old 13th more than twenty-five years ago. He was mustered out of the U.S. Army last January.

Capt. George A. Martin, U.S.A., died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on May 31, 1919. **Capt. Martin**, who returned to the United States two months ago after nearly two years in France, has been in the hospital up to the time of his death. The interment was on June 3 at Arlington Cemetery.

Honoring the memory of the late **Lieut. George Chaffee Hill, U.S.N.**, who died May 28, 1919, aboard the U. S.S. Solace, memorial services were held June 3 on the deck of the U.S.S. Michigan, in which the deceased had previously served for several years. The entire ship's company assembled to show their esteem of the deceased, and all hands were there, from the C.O. to the mess attendants, and the service was most impressive. This included the reading of Psalm XLII, prayer, hymn, "Abide with Me," address, reading of resolutions, and postlude, "The Holy City." The resolutions, a copy of which were mailed to Mrs. Frances Hill, mother of **Lieutenant Hill**, read: "Whereas, **George Chaffee Hill**, for three years and eight months an officer on the U.S.S. Michigan, has been taken from us by an all-wise Providence, and whereas, during his services on board he grew richly into the esteem and affection of his associates, be it therefore resolved, that the commanding officer, officers and crew of the Michigan make common expression of their profound sense of loss, their high admiration for his qualities of manhood, and their genuine sympathy with his mother in her sorrow." The resolutions were signed by **Capt. G. W. Laws**, commanding; **Comdr. B. H. Green**, for the officers, and by **T. A. Mechin, C.M.A.A.**, for the crew.

News of the death at a hospital in France of **Lieut. Lee West Sellers, U.S.A.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sellers, of 77 Grove street, Montclair, N.J., was received by his parents on June 12. It was said that the officer died in a hospital, where he had been a patient for six weeks suffering from a general breakdown caused by heavy work during the last eighteen months. **Lieutenant Sellers** was graduated from the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp in 1917, and later from the War College at Washington. He sailed for France on Dec. 23, 1917, and was detailed to the Intelligence Department. He was on duty at General Pershing's headquarters during hostilities, where he was engaged in decoding intercepted cipher messages of the enemy. His brother, **Lieut. Barrington W. Sellers, U.S.A.**, was killed in action in France.

Lieut. Everett S. Wisdom, Reserve military aviator, stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, San Diego, Calif., was killed on May 30, 1919, when making a flight to Warner Springs, in the mountains, his plane striking a jutting peak in the fog. **Lieut. E. R. Kelly**, who was flying with him, escaped with slight injuries.

Lieut. Arthur O. Kent, Air Service, stationed at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., was killed June 3, 1919, when his airplane crashed to the earth and caught fire. Rescuers were unable to remove his body before it had been badly charred. **Lieutenant Kent** was twenty-five years old and came from Pinebrook, N.J. He had but recently graduated from the garrison school and had been appointed fire marshal.

Ex-Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Moses, of the 1st Colorado Infantry, U.S.V., who was wounded while fighting in the Philippines, died May 30, 1919, at his home, 1629 Gramercy place, Los Angeles, Calif. He had never recovered from the effects of his wounds. **Colonel Moses** was fifty-four years old, and went to Los Angeles sixteen years ago from Colorado, where he had been major in the 2d Colorado Infantry and served two terms as adjutant general of the State Guard. He volunteered when the Spanish War came and when his regiment was sent to the Philippines it was brigaded under command of **Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis**. In the advance in the Zabota river valley **Colonel Moses** was shot through the left arm and was officially commended for his gallantry on the field. **Lieut. Col. John C. Moses**, of the 2d Field Art., U.S.A., now in France; a daughter, who is the wife of **Capt. John J. Vandenberg, U.S.A.**, and the widow survive. Three brothers of **Colonel Moses** also live in Los Angeles, W. A., S. E. and E. W. Moses. **Colonel Moses** was a prominent member of Roosevelt Camp No. 9, United Spanish-American War Veterans.

Midst. Philip G. McCarthy, of the new First Class, of Oregon, was drowned in Chesapeake Bay on June 7, off the U.S.S. Wyoming. He had just come aboard the ship on June 7 to take the summer practice cruise. He had gone in the water for a swim and was in only a short time when he suddenly sank. It is thought that he had an attack of cramp. **Midshipman McCarthy** had many friends in Annapolis.

Admiral Henning von Holtzendorff, who was head of the General Staff of the German navy until August last, when he retired, died at Berlin, June 9, 1919. He was one of the dominating figures in the German government throughout the war, and with **Admiral von Tirpitz**, Minister of Marine, he was largely responsible for the ruthless submarine warfare conducted by the Germans. For his services in this direction, in February, 1918, the Kaiser conferred upon him the Order Pour le Merite. He was born in Berlin in 1853 and served all of his life in the German navy.

In the notice of the death of **Mrs. Netta R. Hodges**, wife of **Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, jr., U.S.A.**, at Brookline, Mass., June 1, 1919, published in our issue of June 7, page 1398, it was erroneously stated that **Mrs. Hodges** left two daughters and a son, **Mrs. Albert H. Archer**, **Mrs. George Dickson** and **Mr. Duncan Hodges**. They are the children of **Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A.**

Mr. Charles Kevern Sherwood died at Short Hills, N.J., on June 3, 1919. He was the father of **Mrs. Sheldon Evans**, widow of **Captain Evans**, Med. Corps, U.S.N.; of **Mrs. Middleton S. Elliott**, wife of **Captain Elliott**, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and grandfather of **Lieut. Gordon Robert Sherwood, U.S.N.**

Mr. Franz Doniat died recently at his home, 4129 Kenmore avenue, Chicago, after a prolonged illness. **Mr. Doniat** was the father of **Lieut. Col. F. A. Doniat**, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., now on special duty in Vienna, Austria; also of **Miss Eva Doniat**, who served for a year as American Red Cross nurse in France. **Mr. Doniat** was a widely known script engraver and illustrator. He is survived by six daughters and two sons.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. E. V. SUMNER, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, jr., Air Ser., U.S.A. (captain of Cavalry, Regular Army), commanding the aviation depot and camp at Romorantin, France, who was killed by a motorcycle accident in France, June 3, 1919, was the son of **Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A.**, and

the grandson of **E. V. Sumner, U.S.A.**, of Mexican and Civil War fame. He was also the nephew of **Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A.**, retired, and the brother-in-law of **Col. J. M. Carson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.**

Colonel Sumner was born at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Oct. 7, 1884, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1908, and was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He served with this regiment in the Philippines and in the United States until selected for the Air Service as major in the fall of 1917. He embarked for France in April, 1918, and on arrival was placed temporarily in charge of Romorantin; he was shortly advanced to lieutenant colonel and was so successful in the management of the plant at Romorantin that he was retained in command to date of his death. This was the largest Air Service plant connected with the A.E.F. At one time **Colonel Sumner** had 300 officers and over 15,000 men under his command. His successful management was commented on favorably by the inspectors and by the Commanding General of the Army after a personal visit.

Colonel Sumner was awarded the D.S.M. as per annexed citation: "Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, as commanding officer Air Service production and assembly center at Romorantin displayed peculiar administrative ability in co-ordinating the work of the many different elements at the largest Air Service project in the A.E.F. The satisfactory results obtained at Romorantin were due largely to his tireless energy and skill in supervising and directing its operation." He also received the French Legion of Honor in appreciation of the work accomplished.

Colonel Sumner leaves a wife and two small children, the younger a boy who was born after his departure for France. "The sudden and distressing death of this young officer," writes an officer, "leaves a sorrowing family and a host of friends who had every reason to expect a brilliant and successful career in the Army."

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces under date of June 9 the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Majors August F. Luedka, **William R. Maize**, retired, and **Ernest V. Keller**.

Capt. George S. Martin, **Charles J. Edward** and **Stafford G. de Lesternier**.

Lieuts. Richard E. Parker, **M.C.**, **Arthur O. Kent**, **Melvin B. Kelleher** and **Harvey K. Causey**.

The Navy Department reports the following deaths:

Lieut. Frank Louis Mason, U.S.N.R.F., died at his home, 1914 Davidson avenue, New York city, on May 23, 1919, while serving as an officer on the active list of the Navy. His wife, **Mrs. Esther E. Mason**, resides at 1892 Belmont avenue, New York, N.Y.

Ensign James Gorman McIver, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., attached to the office of District Supervisor, Naval Overseas Transportation Service, Norfolk, Va., died on May 27, 1919. His wife, **Mrs. Gene McIver**, resides at 245 Fremason street, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign Paul Charles Hammer, U.S.N.R.F., on duty with Naval Auxiliary Reserve, New York, N.Y., died May 27, 1919, as the result of lobar pneumonia. His mother, **Mrs. Hattie Hammer**, resides at 1405 Turner street, Allentown, Pa.

Chief Machinist's Mate Richard Nathaniel Gyger, U.S.N., died as the result of an automobile accident at San Roque, Spain. His mother, **Mrs. Ida A. Gyger**, resides at 1207 Lincoln avenue, Bedford, Ind.

Coxswain George Harry Begallia, U.S.N., was accidentally drowned on May 20, 1919, in Lisbon, Portugal.

Seaman Clarence Paul Terry, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. **Martha Washington**, was accidentally drowned on May 22, 1919.

Seaman Alfred John Marsh, second class, U.S.N., attached to the receiving ship at Charleston, S.C., was drowned on June 1, 1919, while bathing in the Cooper river.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, and **Mrs. Tillman**, on June 7 announced the engagement of their daughter, **Miss Katherine Delaplaine Tillman**, to **John F. Martin, jr.**, son of **Mr. and Mrs. John F. Martin**, of Jacksonville, Fla. The fiancé is a nephew of **Henry F. Fletcher**, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, and is second secretary to the American Embassy in London. He is to sail for the British capital soon. The wedding is to take place late in the coming fall.

Comdr. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., and **Miss Betty Mildred Barker** were married May 28, 1919, at Thurston Church, Cheshire, England. The bridegroom is the elder son of **Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N.**, and **Mrs. Bartlett**, and the bride is the youngest daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. W. Gerald Barker**, of Thurston Hall. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. A. Charlesworth, rector of Thurston. The bride was given away by her father, and **Comdr. E. G. Allen, U.S.N.**, acted as best man. Among those present were the American Consul, **Mr. Horace Lee Washington** and **Mrs. Washington**, **Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Green**, 2d, U.S.N., and **Mrs. Green**, **Lieut. (j.g.) T. C. Wildman, U.S.N.R.F.**, and **Ensign H. H. Allen (P.C.)**, U.S.N.R.F. The bride's dress was of white satin georgette with corsage of silver lace; white tulle veil with wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle and white heather. She carried a bouquet of crimson roses and satin streamers. Her traveling costume was of tailored navy blue. The marriage was quietly celebrated, no invitations being issued, but a small reception was held at Thurston Hall. The honeymoon will be spent in the south of England.

Comdr. Eldred Bemis Armstrong, U.S.N., and **Mrs. Ethel Towers Kelly** were married May 31, 1919, at the home of the bride's mother, **Mrs. Jane D. Champlin**, 144 West 57th street, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Ezra Pugh, U.S.N., of Galveston, Texas, and **Miss Jessie Mildred Crocker** were married on June 7, 1919, at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., by the rector, **Rev. Charles D. Johnson**. The bridegroom is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1907, and brother of the bride is among this year's graduates. The bride was given away by her father. The attendants were **Mrs. Lillian Cox**, wife of **Comdr.**

mauder Cox, U.S.N., and Mrs. McClure, both sisters of the bride, and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. William Sanford Brand announce the marriage of their daughter, Hazel, to Major Thomas Fenton Taylor, U.S.A., on June 7, 1919, at Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. Samuel Nobre Moore, U.S.N., class of 1913, U.S.N.A., of Washington, D.C., and Miss Marie Julie Rensch, of Philadelphia, Pa., were married May 26, 1919, aboard the U.S.S. Michigan at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Chaplain Douglas Horton, U.S.N., officiating. The wedding was originally to have taken place in June, but due to the unexpected detachment of Lieutenant Moore from this ship (ordered to U.S.S. Crane as executive officer for overseas service) the marriage was held aboard the Michigan.

Lieut. Peyton Skipwith Cochran, U.S.N., and Miss May Curtin, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Curtin, were married June 7, 1919, at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., assisted by the rector of St. Anne's, the Rev. Edward D. Johnson. The church was decorated with pink roses, peonies, laurel, sweet peas and palms. The ushers were Mr. John Stokes, of Philadelphia; Comdr. Paul J. Dashiell, U.S.N., and Capt. Amos Bronson, U.S.N. The bride was attended by Mrs. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, who was the matron of honor. The maids of honor were Misses Cora McCormick and Cordelia Pringle. The flower girls were Misses Geraldine Rittenhouse and Lillie Roosevelt. Roland Curtin, the bride's younger brother, also scattered flowers. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. William Cochran, as best man. The bride was given away by her mother.

Miss Gertha Haines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Haines, of Portsmouth, N.H., was married June 7, 1919, at the home of her cousin, Ray H. Rideout, 342 Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., to Lieut. Pedro J. Lanois (M.C.), U.S.N. The Rev. J. Duncan MacNaair, chaplain at the Boston Navy Yard, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Stewart, of Greenwood, Mass., a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ida Downs, of Dorchester, Mass., and Miss Vera Marcereau, the latter also a cousin of the bride. Dr. Clinton McGill, attached to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was best man. Robert Rideout and Stanley Loving were the flower boys. The ushers were Lieuts. Alton L. Grant, U.S.N., Louis C. Midwood, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Mercury, and William Sullivan, U.S.N., naval constructor at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse S. Thornham announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Lieut. Edward John McGoochan, 16th Cav., U.S.A., on June 4, 1919, at Brownsville, Texas. The marriage took place at the Sacred Heart Church, Rev. J. B. Frigon, O.M.I., officiating. Miss Thornham is a granddaughter of Capt. William Kelly, jr., of the Adjutant General's Department. Mrs. William E. Coffin, wife of Major William E. Coffin, 59th Inf., U.S.A., and sister of the bride, was matron of honor and her only attendant, Lieut. Charles E. Dissinger, 16th Cav., U.S.A., was best man. Lieut. and Mrs. McGoochan will be at home at Fort Brown, Texas, after July 15.

Lieut. R. Q. Whitten, assistant adjutant 22d Inf., U.S.A., Fort Jay, N.Y., and Miss Emily M. Parkhurst were married by Chaplain John T. Axton at Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, on June 7, 1919. The best man was Capt. Edwin C. Maling, adjutant 22d Inf., and Lieut. R. M. Hancock, 22d Inf., was usher. A wedding breakfast was served for the party later in New York, where Mrs. Whitten is living for the present.

The marriage of Sophie Louise Scott and Lieut. David Horn Whittier, U.S.A., was solemnized in the Cadet Chapel at West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1919, following the presentation of diplomas to the student officers. Miss Dorothy Hake, of Woodhaven, L.I., was bridesmaid and Lieut. Robert M. Springer, U.S.A., of Oklahoma City, a classmate of the groom, was best man. Miss Scott is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris P. Scott. Mr. Scott is manager of the cadet store at the Military Academy. Lieutenant Whittier was graduated No. 20 on the merit roll of the class. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Whittier, of West Somerville, Mass.

Miss Pauline Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, was married in St. George's Church, New York city, June 12, 1919, to Lieut. Cleveland H. Dodge, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge. It was one of the largest weddings of the spring. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin veiled with point lace and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Ensign Albert M. Billings, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Margaret Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Shaw, of Brooklyn, were married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 7, 1919, in the Church of Holy Trinity, the officiating clergymen being Bishop Acheson, of Connecticut, and the Rev. J. Howard Melish.

Ensign Charles K. Post, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline D. Knapp, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kearsage Knapp, of New York, were married at East Islip, L.I., June 7, 1919. The ceremony took place on the lawn of the bride's home and the Rev. W. H. Garth, of Islip, and the Rev. W. G. Thayer, of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., performed the ceremony.

Mrs. John Rudd announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hill Rudd, to Lieut. Col. Arthur James Lynch, U.S.A., on April 30, 1919, in the city of New York.

Ensign Stephen Thompson Allen, U.S.N., of Wallace, Idaho, and Miss Elizabeth Boswell Abson, of Annapolis, were married in the Naval Academy chapel on June 6. Ensign Allen was one of the late graduates of the Naval Academy. The bride's sister, Miss Anne Abson, was her bridesmaid. The ushers were Ensigns L. S. Perry, Douglas Morrison, R. Buckholz, Jack Perry and Lieut. Jack Gordon, U.S.M.C. The bride's brother, Ensign Meredith Abson, U.S.N.C., gave the bride away.

Mrs. Samuel Edwards, of Santa Barbara, Calif., announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence Madeline, to Major Albert James Myer, jr., U.S. Cav., on Feb. 4, 1919, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kingsbury Reeder announce the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte Howard Reeder, to Major Edwin Noel Hardy, U.S. Cav., on May 28, 1919, at Helena, Mont. Major and Mrs. Hardy will leave shortly for Quito, Ecuador, where Major Hardy has been ordered as military attaché.

Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, of Washington, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Michie, to David Torrey Wells, of New York. Miss Michie is the daughter of the late Gen. R. E. L. Michie. Mr.

Wells is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William D. Wells, of Cazenovia, and is a member of the firm of Imbrie & Co., bankers. He recently returned from France, where he served as a captain in the Aviation Service. The wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Keyser, East Norwalk, Conn., on June 19, 1919, at four o'clock.

Mrs. Celwyn Emerson Hampton announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Natalie Helene, to Capt. Arthur Augustus Hopkins, U.S.A. The marriage will take place on July 10 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Corkran announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Audrey, to Lieut. John Burdette Garrison, U.S.A., on May 21, 1919, at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Christian Briand announces the marriage of her daughter, Marguerite, to Ensign Roy Thomas Cowdrey, U.S.N., on June 6, 1919, at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. William N. Williams, of Fayetteville, N.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Anne Green, to Lieut. James William Payne, U.S.A., the wedding to take place in the fall.

Miss Rhea Bell, of Anderson, Ind., entertained at home recently in honor of Mrs. Chester Bell, of Indianapolis. Music was enjoyed and a dainty two-course luncheon was served. One of the guests received a "dinnergram" bearing these words, "Rhea and Edward, early fall." In this way she announced her engagement to Lieut. Edwin Ketchum, Engrs., U.S.A., of Denver, Colo., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum is a military instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., and is a graduate of the University of Colorado. Miss Bell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bell and attended Columbia University for a term. At present she is physical training instructor in the local schools.

Ensign Sampson Scott, U.S.N., a grandson of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Lillian Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Green, of No. 77 Percy street, Flushing, L.I., were married June 12, 1919, in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flushing, by the Rev. George Warrington Eccles and the Rev. Henry Waller, rector of St. George's. Ensign Scott is the son of Capt. and Mrs. N. H. Scott, of Flushing. The bride was attended by Miss Blanche Coffee, a cousin; Mrs. J. N. Milnor, of Ridgewood, N.Y.; Misses Marian Phillips, Mildred Buser, Marjorie Thomas, Mary Adikes and Ora Lee Scott, of Flushing, the last a sister of the bridegroom. Ensign Frank Rorschach, U.S.N., was best man. He and the ushers, Ensigns L. S. Perry, George H. Burnham, Robert E. Robinson, jr.; E. H. Downes and Tilgman W. W. Battle, were all classmates of the bridegroom in this year's class at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray, and the late Brigadier General MacMurray, U.S.A., was married in Washington, D.C., June 11, 1919, to Col. John Marvin Wright, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The ceremony took place in Epiphany Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, officiating. It was followed by a reception in Mrs. MacMurray's home in Massachusetts avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James Wilson, of Clifton Forge, Va., and Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bernice, to Major Turner Mason Chambliss, U.S.A. Major Chambliss is at present on duty with the 30th U.S. Infantry, A.E.F., in the Army of Occupation. He has participated in most of the battles in France, having been overseas over a year and with the 30th Infantry since Nov. 28, 1916. Miss Wilson has been engaged in war work in Washington for the past year. The marriage will take place shortly after Major Chambliss' return from overseas.

Immediately after the graduating exercises at West Point, N.Y., on June 11, three marriages of second lieutenants of the 1921 class, who were graduated Nov. 1, 1918, and received their diplomas this June 11, took place in the cadet chapel. Lieut. David H. Whittier, of West Somerville, Mass., married Miss Sophie Louise Scott, of Highland Falls, N.Y.; Lieut. Edgar B. Gregory, of Flatbush, N.Y., married Miss Caryll Phillips, of Newark, N.J., and Lieut. Franklin L. Rash, of Delaware, married Miss Ruth Smalley, of Scranton, Pa.

Announcement was made on June 11 by Mr. and Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor, of No. 903 Park avenue, New York city, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Thorne Taylor, to Lieut. Berwick B. Lallier, U.S.N. The wedding will be an incident of the autumn. Miss Taylor was one of last winter's debutantes. She was elected to the Junior League and did charitable work through that representative organization and also has been doing canteen work during the home-coming of the troops from France. Lieutenant Lallier has been on duty aboard the U.S.S. New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rollins, of Milton, Mass., announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Sargent, to Major Oswald H. Saunders, U.S.A. The ceremony will take place at the Milton Episcopal Church on June 21, 1919. Miss Rollins is a 1914 graduate of Vassar. Major Saunders is at present on duty in Washington as assistant executive of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff. Following the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Saunders will reside at 2400 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions for this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A son, Charles Nash Cresap, was born on June 7, 1919, at Washington, D.C., to Comdr. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cresap.

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, U.S.A., arrived at the port of New York from France on June 6 with the 9th Corps Headquarters and other troops.

Comdr. John H. Towers, U.S.N., and also Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., and the other commissioned officers of the Navy NC-4, Lieuts. Walter Hinton, E. F. Stone, James L. Breese and Ensign H. C. Rodd, were presented with the Royal Air Force Cross at London on June 9. The Royal Air Force Medal was also conferred on Chief Mach. Mate E. S. Rhoades, U.S.N. The presentations were made in behalf of the King by Major Gen. J. E. B. Selly, British army, who is a member of the Air Ministry. The Royal Air Force Cross is awarded to officers and warrant officers and the Air Force Medal to non-commissioned officers and men for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

A son, Douglas Witmer Coe, jr., was born to Lieut. D. W. Coe (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Coe at Annapolis, Md., on May 28, 1919.

A daughter, Virginia Darrow, was born to Lieut. R. T. Darrow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Darrow at Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1919.

A son, James Woolsey Dorst, was born to Lieut. Col. James A. Dorst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorst at West Point, N.Y., on May 31, 1919.

Mrs. John P. Wheeler and her son, Jack, jr., are spending the summer at Beechurst, Long Island, during Major Wheeler's absence overseas.

Mrs. Thompson Lawrence, wife of Major Lawrence, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., is visiting Dr. Howard Lillenthal, 52 East Eighty-second street, New York city, during Major Lawrence's stay in France.

Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. R. B. Wood, Inf., U.S.A., are spending the summer at Herkimer, N.Y., and expect to join Colonel Wood overseas later in the season.

Mrs. Frank P. Amos, wife of Colonel Amos, U.S.A., who has lately returned from the Philippines with her three children, is spending some time in Kansas, but will come East and spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Frederick St. Clair Herrick, in Lawrence, Mass.

Miss Lena Hitecheck, stepdaughter of Commodore John N. Speel, U.S.N., retired, who has been working under the Red Cross in France for the past year, has returned to this country and is at her home on K street, Washington.

Comdr. John H. Towers, U.S.N., flight commander of the Navy Transatlantic Seaplane Squadron, was relieved of all duty with that squadron June 6 and assigned to service with the commission for air terms sitting at Paris.

Col. and Mrs. Claremont A. Donaldson, U.S.A., are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. Colonel Donaldson sailed June 12 for France. Mrs. Donaldson will be with her mother at 3341 Virginia avenue, Kansas City, Mo., for the present.

Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, U.S.A., was advised on June 10 that the British government had conferred upon him the Cross of the Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services as chief surgeon of the A.E.F. and later as Surgeon General of the American Army.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas G. Donaldson, jr., U.S.A., the latter formerly Miss Elizabeth Rumbough, have returned to Washington from their wedding trip and are visiting Lieutenant Donaldson's parents, Ensign A. H. Donaldson, U.S.N., who has just graduated from the Naval Academy, is also visiting there.

Col. Robert S. Offley, U.S.A., formerly in command of the 163d Infantry, A.E.F., is now some finance officer, San Antonio. He and Mrs. Offley are quartered in Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Offley from Charlottesville and their daughter, Josephine, who has been attending Stuart Hall at Staunton, Va., will join them this month.

Mrs. Lee Clinton was hostess on June 7 at an informal tea given at the Country Club at Tulsa, Okla., in honor of her sister, Mrs. William A. Shunk, who, with Colonel Shunk, U.S.A., is visiting her en route from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Syracuse, N.Y., where Colonel Shunk has been transferred. About twenty-five guests were present.

Lieut. Railford Wood, U.S.A., who served with the Machine Gun Company, 325th Inf., 82d Division, for over a year in France, and who was cited by Major General Duncan for bravery in action in the Argonne, where he was severely wounded, has just received his discharge, and was the guest of honor at the luncheon given May 20 by the Greater Savannah Commercial Club, at the Savannah Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N., retired, who was commanding officers of the U.S.S. Oregon during the war, when she was used as a training ship, has written a "Tribute to the Battleship 'Oregon'" for the June number of the Erie Railroad Magazine. Commander Hoff was formerly industrial commissioner of the Erie road and is now assistant to President Underwood. Before being appointed to command of the Oregon, Commander Hoff served for thirteen months in charge of the cable censorship office in New York city.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Colonel McNamee, U.S.A., has had as her guests at Fort Myer, Va., their sons, Lieut. Roland W. McNamee, who was there on a short leave from West Point, where he was a student officer, and Lieut. Alfred Armstrong McNamee, who left last week for Hoboken en route to Germany. During their visit Mrs. McNamee entertained in their honor at a theater party followed by a supper dance and also at a dinner at the Club de Vingt followed by a reception, when the guests included the officers and their wives from Fort Myer and many from Washington. Mrs. Louis Freeman gave a supper dance for Lieut. Alfred McNamee at her residence on Columbia road on June 2. Mrs. Luke McNamee and her cousin, Miss Marion Ainsie, also entertained for him during his visit. Last week Mrs. McNamee entertained at dinner in compliment to her nieces, Miss Enid Ainsie and Miss Marion Ainsie.

Col. Sydney Grant, Coast Art., U.S.A., who went to France in command of the 59th Artillery, composed largely of companies of the old 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., arrived at New York from France June 7. He was met down the bay by several thousand friends, on two steamers, with a band, and he received the greatest greeting accorded any one individual thus far returning from abroad. Colonel Grant's wife and daughter were among the many who welcomed him home. The welcome had been arranged under the direction of Col. Clarence W. Smith, the commander of the new 13th and a veteran of many years' service. Colonel Grant, shortly after his arrival in France, was put in charge of the construction of the base ports at La Rochelle and La Pallice, and his work was so highly efficient that he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government. Colonel Grant, previous to sailing from New York for France, in 1918, was fort commander at the important post of Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, where four companies of Regular Coast Artillery, five companies of the 22d Regular Infantry, and seven companies of the old 13th Coast Art. Corps, N.Y., were on duty. Colonel Grant, previous to being commissioned in the U.S. Army, had served some thirty-seven years in the N.G.N.Y., and was well known as a thoroughly efficient and popular commander. Colonel Grant, who has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., looked remarkably well. In addition to seeing thousands of miles of France incident to his duties, he also saw something of England, Scotland and Ireland. The Colonel says all these countries may be very nice, but he considers Brooklyn, N.Y., the finest place on earth.

A daughter, Martha Matilda Ball, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William W. Ball, U.S.A., on May 6, 1919.

Brig. Gen. William R. Dashiell, U.S.A., who arrived at New York, June 12, from France, has been assigned to command Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Maynard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maynard announce the birth of a son, Charles Dorsey Maynard, at Fort Sill, Okla., on June 4, 1919.

Major and Mrs. R. B. Woodruff and baby have left Washington for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where Major Woodruff, U.S.A., will be intelligence officer of the Southern Department.

Mrs. R. D. Daugherty and her son, Richard, are with Major and Mrs. Axton, U.S.A., in New York city during the absence of Captain Daugherty, U.S.A., in France. Mrs. Daugherty is taking advantage of the opportunity to do advanced musical work.

Mrs. Henry C. Coburn, jr., and Betty, wife and daughter of Colonel Coburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are settled for the summer in their cottage at 1409 Central avenue, Ocean City, N.J. Colonel Coburn, who has been overseas nearly two years, is expected home this month.

Mrs. Frank B. McCoy, widow of Colonel McCoy, and Miss McCoy have returned to Brookline, Mass., for the summer after having spent the winter with Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards in New Orleans. On their way North they spent a month in Washington, where they expect to make their permanent home.

Col. Robert S. Abernethy, Coast Art., U.S.A., whose station is Boston, Mass., has been in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., since June 2, suffering with a fractured hip. In attempting to board a Washington street car Colonel Abernethy missed his footing and was thrown to the ground and injured. Mrs. Abernethy is stopping at the New Willard, Washington.

Mrs. Willey Howell, wife of Col. Willey Howell, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., and Mrs. Max B. Garber, wife of Col. Max B. Garber, 59th Inf., U.S.A., have broken up their home at Hollywood, Calif., where they have been for the past year, and have gone to New York. They will be at the Hotel Bristol, West Forty-eighth street, while awaiting the return of their husbands from abroad.

Col. and Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards, U.S.A., and children are again at Jackson Barracks after an absence of fourteen months which Colonel Edwards spent in France and Mrs. Edwards in New Orleans. Colonel Edwards has resumed command of Jackson Barracks and the coast defenses of New Orleans, which place he commanded for three years prior to his tour of duty in France.

Miss Lily Axton has had as her house guests in New York city for the past two weeks, Miss Alice Hess, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John H. Hess, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hess and Miss Dorothy Harker, daughter of Col. Thomas R. Harker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harker. While in the city, the young ladies were recipients of many attentions from their old-time friends in the Army and Navy.

The Croix de Guerre awarded to Lieut. T. Ward, of the 49th Infantry, was by direction of high authority presented to that officer in the presence of the assembled regiment and all post officers by Col. William A. Shunk, the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, on May 27. Colonel Shunk read the order and the citation and made a brief but impressive address. After Lieutenant Ward received the cross he was heartily congratulated by all present, echoing the words of Colonel Shunk, "we are all very proud of you."

The assembly room of the Officers' Club at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., was the scene of a successful affair, when a benefit card party was given for the Army Relief Society. Mrs. John F. Morrison, wife of Major General Morrison, U.S.A., arranged the entertainment, assisted by the wives of officers in command at the several posts about the bay. Among them were Mrs. Edward J. McClernand, wife of Brigadier General McClernand; Mrs. William C. Butler, wife of Colonel Butler; Mrs. Lea Feibiger, Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Mrs. J. B. McDonald, wife of the commanding officer at the Presidio; Mrs. C. J. Mund and Miss Laura McKinstry. Mrs. Ashton Potter, who is now in the East, is chairman. About 100 guests were present and enjoyed the games of the afternoon, and later there were a number of informal tea parties in the post.

In a letter from Col. Frank D. Ely, U.S.A., commanding the 29th Infantry at Camp Shelby, Miss., to R. H. Henry, editor of the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger, he conveys his appreciation of the courtesies extended the band of the organization by the citizens of Jackson on the occasion of the return and parade of those overseas troops who formerly constituted the 1st Mississippi Infantry, National Guard. At the same time he expressed the hope that the editors of the state would realize the decided need for an Army large enough to meet the world conditions which have arisen since the Great War commenced and also the conditions which may arise in the future. A large standing Army, he said, is not necessary, but still one large enough to meet present and future needs. He also sought to correct the impression which prevails among many citizens that discipline as it exists in the Army is but another word for harshness, while in fact discipline when properly administered, signifies only education, control and the habit of yielding to constitutional authority. In fact the word discipline signifies a phase of mind, he wrote, which every successful business man approves of and finds results to his advantage.

The officers of the Army now on duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., who served with the 21st Infantry on the Mexican border during 1917 and 1918, and subsequently were with the 21st in the 16th Division, Camp Kearny, Calif., when the armistice was signed, met at a luncheon at the Cafe Savarin on June 6 at noon. The guest of honor was Col. Willis Uline, former commanding officer of the 21st Infantry, who sailed on the cruiser Louisville on June 7 for duty overseas. The officers present at the luncheon were: Chaps. J. J. McAleer, H. C. Dean, C. R. Allen, F. M. MacGraw, H. G. Smart and Lieut. R. R. Smith. Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison, in command of the Port of Embarkation, was the commander of the 31st Infantry Brigade, of which the 21st formed the nucleus. The General was not able to attend the luncheon. During the time Colonel Uline was in command of the Southern California border district, which extended from the Pacific Ocean to Yuma, A.S., Captain MacGraw was district intelligence officer, and it was due to their efforts that Henry Bode, the notorious German intelligence agent, was taken into custody. Bode was brought East by Captain MacGraw, and last March was court-martialed, the chief witness against him being Mrs. Gerard, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany.

Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, U.S.A., has left Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, and is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major and Mrs. R. E. Cummins, U.S.A., have left the remount depot, Camp Shelby, Miss., and are now at the remount depot, Camp Dix, N.J., where Major Cummins is in command.

Mrs. Richard Donovan and children left Fort Washington, Md., last week for Paducah, Ky., Colonel Donovan's home, where they will reside during Colonel Donovan's absence in France.

Rear Admiral A. M. D. McCormick, M.C., U.S.N., who has been head of the department of hygiene at the U.S. Naval Academy, has been succeeded by Capt. Dudley N. Carpenter, M.C., U.S.N. Admiral McCormick is to become supervisor of naval hospitals on the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. James Madison Doyle and Mrs. Robert George Baird have sailed for Bermuda, where they have opened their house, "the Chimnies," in Paget, Hamilton, intending to remain there several months while Lieutenant Commander Doyle and Lieutenant Baird are on foreign service in the U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Mrs. W. K. Lloyd, of Washington, D.C., has had as her guest Mrs. J. C. Tomlinson, of Kansas City, Mo. Ensign Goswell Tomlinson was one of the graduates of Annapolis last week. Mrs. Lloyd, Senator and Mrs. Meyers and Miss Meyers all went to Annapolis June week as Mrs. Tomlinson's guests.

A daughter was born to Col. and Mrs. J. S. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., at Nashville, Tenn., on May 28, 1919. This baby will be christened Emma Caroline, and she will be the eighth consecutive generation in her mother's family to bear this name. Mrs. Cecil descends from some of the most distinguished families in New England, among them being the Adams's (the President Adams), the Eliots, Endicotts, Perkins, and others. As soon as she and the baby are able to travel, she will join her people at their summer home on Cape Cod for the summer.

Cadet Earle Edwards, who has been attending the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, N.M., has joined his mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards, in Kansas City, Mo. Cadet Edwards is an honor student. He will attend the R.O.T.C. at Camp Funston this summer. Major Thomas H. Edwards, U.S.A., who returned recently from France on account of illness, is in the base hospital at Fort Riley, Kas., awaiting an operation. Mrs. Edwards and her sons, Earle and Manley, will go to Junction City, Kas., about June 14 to be near Major Edwards.

The officers stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth and their wives on June 3, honored Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk, U.S.A., who left June 4, for Syracuse, N.Y., with one of the most beautiful receptions and dances given at Fort Leavenworth in recent months. The guests numbered several hundred and were received by Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Col. and Mrs. Loren Grieves, Major and Mrs. D. H. Clarke, Colonel Waterhouse and Colonel Charles Gerhardt. The introductions were made by Captain Scoble, adjutant, 49th Infantry.

Mrs. T. W. Hammond and two sons, Thomas, jr., and Custer, spent two or three days recently at the Hotel Astor in New York. They went from Washington to meet Lieutenant Colonel Hammond, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who returned from France on the Mount Vernon with the members of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. Colonel Hammond was detailed by the War Department to accompany the Congressional party on its trip to Europe. The party traveled in a special train and visited all parts of the A.E.F., including the S.O.S., the American Army at Coblenz, the British army at Cologne, the French army at Mayence, the American, French and British battlefields, and the American leave areas at Nice, Monte Carlo and Cannes.

Mrs. John B. Bellinger has leased No. 65 South Parsons avenue, Washington, in the absence of Colonel Bellinger, who is on duty in Manila, P.I. Mrs. Bellinger's phone number is Flushing 1597. Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, jr., who was acting captain of Battery B, 77th Field Artillery, of the A.E.F., has been detailed as assistant Field Artillery instructor at the University of Chicago, Ill. Lieut. Fred Couderet Bellinger, who was acting as liaison officer for the 76th Field Artillery Regiment, A.E.F., returned with Gen. William C. Rivers, having been appointed aide to the General after the war. Lieut. Edmund B. Bellinger has sailed for overseas duty. Lieut. E. B. Bellinger, 14th Cav., and Lieut. Duncan Hodges, aid to Major General Hodges, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bellinger before leaving for overseas.

Mrs. C. C. Bateman, wife of Major Bateman, chaplain, U.S.A., read a poem entitled "God's Unknown," at the Memorial Day exercises in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas, May 30. The poem which consists of eleven verses was printed in the San Antonio Express of June 1. In the year 1891, Gen. George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, San Francisco, Calif., offered a gold prize of \$50 for the best Memorial Day poem to be written for and read at the celebration of that year. The contest was open to the entire Pacific coast. Mrs. C. C. Bateman, then residing at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., wrote the poem entitled "God's Unknown" and submitted it to the committee, composed of literary critics, and won the prize over all competitors. She received many congratulations from eminent men and women throughout the country. Mrs. Bateman has added a new stanza to the poem recently, next to the last, and has slightly changed the wording of the final stanza, accordingly, to bring the production up to date.

In addressing the graduating class of Union College at Schenectady, N.Y., on June 9 Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., appealed for one flag and one language for the United States. "The red flag," he declared, "stands for nothing which our Government stands for. It is against the integrity of the family, the state and the nation." He also said: "Strong propaganda will eventually be brought to bear upon our people with a view to driving a wedge between us and the Allies, especially ourselves on one side and England, France and Italy on the other. The enemy does not want an understanding with us. If he can break up the fine relations which exist his prospects for the future will be brighter. If he can separate us and sow discord and hate he may yet win the war. We must look ahead to the establishment of a sound system of national preparedness; not a preparedness for war, but a preparedness which will be an assurance against war. We want a good Navy, always ready, and a Regular Army sufficient for the peace needs of the nation and adequate as a training force for our citizen soldiers, and, as I see it, a system not unlike the Swiss in its general character but embodying much of industrial and vocational training."

Capt. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson are at the Hotel Grafton, Connecticut avenue, Washington.

A daughter, Catherine Mather Mary, was born at Sacramento, Calif., on June 1, 1919, to Lieut. Jacob Mary, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mary.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. de Loffre, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. de Loffre have taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Inn, Washington.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., left Paris June 5 for Brest and sailed from that port June 10 on board the battleship Arkansas with his staff.

A son, James Orville Gawne, jr., was born at San Francisco, Calif., on June 4, 1919, to Comdr. J. O. Gawne, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gawne.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., with their two daughters have left Washington and gone to Bennington, Vt., where they will spend the summer.

Lieut. Col. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., who has just arrived in this country after fourteen months' abroad, is spending a short leave with his family in Burlington, Vt.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., left Washington this week for Camp Kearny, Calif., where General Kuhn has been ordered as commanding officer.

Mrs. Plunkett, mother of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., who has spent the past winter and spring in Washington with her grandson, has left for Boston.

Mrs. William R. Sample and her daughter, Mrs. Rolfe S. Sample, and grandson, Rolfe, jr., are spending a few weeks at Oak Bluffs, Mass., awaiting General and Lieutenant Sample's return from overseas.

Mrs. Albert Gleeves, wife of Vice Admiral Gleeves, U.S.N., was elected on June 3 president of the Georgetown Convent Alumnae Association when the association celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington after a year spent in France and Germany in canteen work under the Y.M.C.A.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Scott B. MacFarlane, U.S.N., have as their guest at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., their sister, Miss Katherine Thaw, of New York, who has lately returned from war work in France.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. W. B. Taylor, Major H. L. Doan, Capt. E. A. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Shekman and Capt. Morgan Vinning.

Mrs. J. K. Moore, widow of Major Moore, U.S.A., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. William C. Borden, U.S.A., at their home on Tracy place, Washington. Mrs. Moore is on duty at the hostess house at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Bryan Conrad and Georgia, wife and daughter of Colonel Conrad, U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., while Colonel Conrad is convalescing in Walter Reed Hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., have purchased the house, 1749 Corcoran street, Washington. Mrs. Craven with her children will leave on June 16 for her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, accompanied by her little son, has arrived at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from Kansas City, Mo., for an extended visit with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, U.S.A. Colonel Catts is still in France on duty at G.S.O. G-5.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, U.S.A., are now living at the Hotel Griswold, Cleveland, Ohio. Colonel Clark is detailed professor of military science at the Case School of Applied Science and commandant of cadets of the high schools of Cleveland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roger W. Paine, U.S.N., with their two small children have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Paine at their home on Ontario road, Washington, but will leave June 20 to spend the summer in Annapolis, where they have taken a house.

Count Stanislaus D'Erceville, of Warsaw, Poland, cousin of Comdr. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., who is on overseas duty, has been a guest of Mrs. Parker at 16 Summit street, Batavia, N.Y. Count D'Erceville is now visiting Glowack Parker at Garden City, L.I.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James R. Barry, U.S.N., and their infant daughter, who have lately arrived from the Philippines, are making a visit of some weeks with Lieutenant Commander Barry's parents in Washington. They have been in the Orient for three and a half years.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of the late Gen. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., whose engagement to Mr. David Torrey Wells was announced a month ago, has selected June 19 for her wedding day. Her mother, Mrs. Michie, has joined her in East Norwalk, Conn., where the wedding will take place.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., by General Pershing before he left France. Also the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, and the Croix de Guerre with palms. General Gordon commanded the 6th Division and has recently returned to the United States.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., former chief of staff to General Pershing, who arrived at New York from France on June 12, said that General Pershing would probably return to the United States late in July unless his present plans are changed. "I know that he will not come home until everything overseas is settled," he added.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Scott, U.S.N.R.F., until recently in charge of salvage operations, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, has been selected to succeed Bainbridge Colby as a member of the U.S. Shipping Board. Commander Scott, who is president of the T. A. Scott Company, of New London, an important wrecking corporation, is a son of Capt. Thomas A. Scott, who built the foundations for the famous Race Rock lighthouse off New London harbor.

Harvey MacDonald, son of Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in France to date from March 10, 1919. Lieutenant MacDonald is now on duty as assistant athletic officer, Welfare Division, and is in charge of swimming instruction. Major MacDonald, who is on duty at Hoboken, N.J., is naturally quite proud of his youngest son's securing a commission as he is only twenty years of age and enlisted as a private in Co. F, 114th Inf., U.S.A., in May, 1917. The Major also has another son serving as a commissioned officer overseas and both boys have taken part in all the important actions. The MacDonald family is well represented in the Army.

Major Gen. James H. McFate, commanding the 78th Division, arrived at the port of New York June 6 aboard the Santa Ana from France. He was accompanied by his aid, Col. H. N. Coates, chief of staff, Lieut. Col. B. B. Brown, 303d Engrs., was also among the officers arriving.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., at the commencement exercises of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Turkey, on June 4, according to a cable dispatch received at New York June 9. Admiral Bristol commands the U.S. naval forces operating in Turkish waters.

Major Jared Irwin Wood, 47th Inf., U.S.A., Army of Occupation, has been picked to represent the 4th Division in the composite regiment, which has been formed of picked men of the A.E.F. to parade in London and Brussels. Major Wood has just received his promotion to major, after serving as captain in the 47th Infantry for over a year in France, where he was twice wounded.

Mrs. Henry Samuel Cole, wife of Capt. H. S. Cole, Med. Corps, U.S.A., entertained the Officers' Wives' Club of Camp Upton, N.Y., at their club house at Patchogue, L.I., with a bridge-tee on June 10. She was assisted by her daughter, Dorcy M. Cole. Among the guests were Mesdames John Marvin Hagens, R. P. Williams, Frank Parrols, M. F. Carson, Clark, Allan C. Werner, Hill and Miss Marrow. Light refreshments were served. Next Tuesday the club will be entertained by Mrs. John Marvin Hagens, assisted by Mrs. Hill.

SCHOOL CADET TARGET PRACTICE.

Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. Richard D. Sims, commanding National Guard, District of Columbia, thirty-three cadets of the Army and Navy Preparatory School Cadet Corps, members of the school rifle club, engaged in target practice from May 25 to 31, on the Congress Heights target range, District of Columbia. Only one-third had previous range practice and one-half had never fired a service rifle before. The modified Army course was fired under immediate direction of an officer of the Army. The thirty-three who fired qualified as follows: Expert riflemen, 5; sharpshooters, 6; marksmen, 11; first class, and others, 11. A comprehensive course of gallery practice was carried out previous to range practice. Major R. D. La Garde, U.S.A., assisted by Gun. Ollie M. Shriver, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Walter R. Stokes, Washington, D.C., were instructors during range practice.

SCHOOL FOR SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

The commandant of the Infantry School of Arms at Camp Benning, Ga., has been directed to establish a school for the instruction of candidates for the positions of (a) sergeant-instructors with National Guard and (b) sergeant-instructors at the Infantry School of Arms. The first course will begin July 15 and will be composed of enlisted men from various branches as follows: Infantry, 110; Cavalry, 11; Field Artillery, 1; Coast Artillery Corps, 7; Engineer Corps, 1; Signal Corps, 1; Medical Department, 19. From these candidates it is hoped to obtain satisfactory sergeant-instructors as follows: For National Guard: Infantry, 74; Cavalry, 7; Field Artillery, 1; Coast Artillery Corps, 6; Engineer Corps, 1; Medical Department, 16; for Infantry School of Arms, 25.

OVERSEAS NOT ASSURED FOR NEW LIEUTENANTS.

General March while at West Point on commencement day, as noted on page 1446, mentioned to the press correspondents a plan for sending the members of the class of 1921 abroad to study the work of our Army on the battlefields and behind the lines in France. It was stated later at the Office of The Adjutant General that this was not to be taken as a definite announcement that such a plan can be carried out. The program is still subject to change and at this writing has not been decided upon.

BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICERS.

The War Department on June 3, 1919, in Circular 287, announces that officers ordered overseas will be authorized to take baggage in such containers as may suit the duty on which they are engaged. The total weight of baggage including hand baggage is not to exceed 175 pounds. Previous instructions, contained in Circular No. 56, War Dept., 1918, regarding containers for officers' baggage are modified to this extent.

THE ARMY.

Other orders appear on pages 1452 to 1455.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 136, June 11, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. M. McFarland, Inf., upon his arrival in United States to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Dashiell, Inf., to Hawaii to Schofield Barracks and assume command of that post.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Graham, J.A., to Washington for duty.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C. Corps in the grade indicated: In the grade of major: Majors A. K. Baskette, Inf.; H. Erickson, Inf.; P. W. Guiney, Cav.; J. R. Lee, Inf.; H. H. Sheep, C.A.C.; H. M. Merriam, C.A.C.; E. T. Hartmann, Inf.; F. W. Van Duyn, Inf.; J. Hayes, Inf.; W. H. Point, Inf.; E. E. Hanson, Inf.; and G. Game, Inf. (all cols., U.S.A.), and C. L. Willard, Inf. In the grade of captain: Capt. G. Van S. Quackenbush, Inf. (col., U.S.A.); W. C. Gerdner, Cav. (col., U.S.A.); J. P. Hanson, A. H. Jones, T. M. Knox, and W. J. Scott, Cav.; J. Regan, Inf.; C. A. Clark, C.A.C.; and H. F. Sykes, Inf. (all lieut. cols., U.S.A.), and P. C. Turner, Inf.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C. in the grade indicated: In the grade of major: Major (R. Day, Cav., J.A., U.S.A.). In the grade of captain: Capt. C. A. Dravo, Inf.; J. P. Barnay, Cav., and M. G. Holliday, Cav. (all lieut. cols., U.S.A.).

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. B. Ettridge to Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. Archer to El Paso, Texas, relieving 2d Lieut. H. E. Koerber; 1st Lieut. A. J. Scholer to Camp Custer, Mich.; 2d Lieut. C. O. Ferguson to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Gannon to Camp Bowie, Texas.

Appointments on June 5, 1919, of the following quartermaster officers, U.S.A., for emergency, from June 5, 1919, are announced: To be 1st lieut., Q.M.C.: Second Lieut. C. W. Conklin and A. A. Recker.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. M. Ekwurzel to Aberdeen, Md.; Col. L. P. Williams to Fort Sill, Okla.; Major A. L. Glaze, Jr., to Louisville, Ky.; Camp Zachary Taylor; Major E. S. Parker to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; Major F. M. Ende to Washington, D.C.; Walter Reed General Hospital; Major C. H. Goddard to France; Major L. W. Bacon to New Haven, Conn.; Hospital No. 16; Major M.

C. Pentz to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. J. E. O'Connell to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. F. W. McRae, Jr., to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Hospital No. 6.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major D. W. Anders to Nitro, W. Va.; 1st Lieut. P. G. Smith to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. K. Page to New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Coman to St. Louis, Mo.

Col. A. S. Cowan, Sig. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., as department signal officer, relieving Col. D. J. Carr, Sig. C.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the Signal Corps: Majors G. W. Helms, A. C. Voris and G. E. Kump, Inf. (all cols., U.S.A.).

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps in the grade indicated: In the grade of major: Major R. Davis, F.A. (col., U.S.A.). In the grade of first lieutenant: 1st Lieut. J. H. Genung, Jr., F.A. (major, U.S.A.); 1st Lieut. P. J. Hunt, C.A.C. (capt., U.S.A.).

Officers of O.D. detailed in Signal Corps, to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty: Capt. A. F. Kibler, C. R. Adams, L. L. Clayton, W. H. E. Holmes, R. M. Kimball, C. K. Smullen and H. S. Thomas.

Capt. E. A. Murphy, Jig. C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in Signal Corps: First Lieut. A. E. Kibler, F.A.; C. R. Adams, C.A.C.; L. L. Clayton, C.A.C.; W. H. E. Holmes, C.A.C.; R. M. Kimball, C.A.C.; E. A. Murphy, C.A.C.; C. K. Smullen, C.A.C.; and H. S. Thomas, C.A.C. (all capt., U.S.A.).

Capt. H. A. Thorndike, Air Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. F. A. Llewellyn, Air Ser., is transferred to Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., for duty.

Chaplain F. J. Knapp to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

Major J. W. Heard (capt., Cav.) from detail in Aviation Section, Sig. C., June 11, and assigned to 11th Cav. at Camp Hearn, Palm City, Calif., for duty.

Major G. Cushman, 14th Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry.

Major S. W. Cramer, Jr., Cav., will report in person to Major Gen. J. E. Kuhn, U.S.A., for duty as aid during the visit of the President of Brazil to the United States.

Major D. O. Nelson, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., and France. Major Nelson upon the completion of this duty will return to U.S. and resume duties at the U.S.M.A. on Sept. 1, 1919.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. L. C. Brown to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; 31st Brigade, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. C. Heth to Fort Washington, Md.; Capt. J. Buffum to Charleston, S.C.; Capt. W. B. Kilgough to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Resignations by H. C. Meredith and W. S. Vaughan, C.A.C., of commissions as temporary captains and provisional first lieutenants are accepted, this date.

Resignations by C. O. Pengra and L. A. Lamoreux, C.A.C., of commissions as temporary first lieutenants and provisional second lieutenants are accepted, this date.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. F. Preston to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for assignment to 63d Infantry; Col. A. C. Knowles to 3400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. B. W. Eddy to C.G., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Dufoir to France, A.E.F.; Major O. A. B. Hooper to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Glasgow to France, A.E.F.

Resignations by F. M. Harmon and W. H. Ponder, Inf., of commissions as temporary captains and provisional first lieutenants are accepted.

Capt. C. D. Dudley, retired, from further active duty and to home.

Resignation by J. M. Franklin of his commissions as temporary captain, Tank Corps, and provisional first lieutenant, Field Art., is accepted.

Officers to France, A.E.F., for duty: Col. W. G. Fleischer, P. M. Goodrich, J. G. Knabenshue and J. J. Miller, all Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. K. Cowan, Inf., and S. L. Ross, C.A.C.; Majors W. D. Faulkner, Inf., and J. R. Finley and P. H. Hemphill, Cav.

Officers to France, A.E.F., for duty: Col. J. Canby, Q.M.C., and R. L. Bush, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. P. Carter, M.C.; Majors C. L. Gilbert, F.A., H. R. Vaughn and N. J. Boots, Air Ser., and R. K. Greene, C.A.C.; Capt. R. Adams, C.A.C.; W. W. Vautsmeier, Air Ser.; E. C. Watson, Inf.; D. D. Huiiman and J. C. Hutson, C.A.C.; H. Pascale and J. H. Jones, Air Ser.; R. B. Ennis, Tank Corps; E. L. Dittmar, C. M. Culp, W. C. Temp, Capt. J. B. Lockwood, Cav. (prior, 1st Lieut., Cav.), is honorably discharged as a temp. capt., U.S.A., only.

Resignation by E. W. Henderson, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted.

Lieut. Col. M. L. Shade, F.A., to Washington to Chief of Motor Transport Corps for duty.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Gardner, F.A., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., to accompany replacements overseas.

Field Artillery officers to Panama Canal Department by transport from New Orleans about June 30, 1919, for assignment to the separate battalion of Mountain Artillery: First Lieut. S. C. Almy, 1st F.A.; P. H. Ruppel, 1st F.A.; M. M. Montgomery, 14th F.A.; O. F. Marston, 4th F.A.; Armstrong and V. Bell, Inf., and J. W. Callahan, C.A.C.

S.O. 135, JUNE 11, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Engr. A. H. Dubock, Coast Art. Corps, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and will proceed to his home.

MEDALS FOR WAR WITH SPAIN AND MEXICAN BORDER.

G.O., June 1, 1919, War Dept.

Sec. IV, G.O. 8, War Dept., 1919, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. A bronze medal, to be known as the Spanish War Service Medal, will be awarded to any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army, Volunteers or National Guard who, under orders of the President, served not less than ninety days in the war with Spain between April 20, 1898, and Dec. 10, 1898, and who is not eligible to receive the Spanish Campaign Badge prescribed in subparagraph (c), par. 98, Compilation of Orders.

2. A bronze medal, to be known as the Mexican Border Service Medal, will be awarded to

a. Any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who, under orders of the President, served on the Mexican Border in the years of 1916 and 1917.

b. Any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army who, under orders of the President, served as a member of the Mexican Border Patrol between Jan. 1, 1916, and April 6, 1917.

This medal will not be issued to anyone who is eligible to receive the Mexican Service Badge prescribed in Sec. IV, G.O. 15, War Dept., 1917.

3. Neither of these medals will be awarded to men who have, subsequent to such service, been dishonorably discharged from the Service or deserted. Medals awarded posthumously will be presented to the family of the deceased soldier. Application for these medals will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, giving full name and address of the applicant, the rank he held and the organization in which he served during the war with Spain or upon the Mexican Border.

By order of the Secretary of War.

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 16, May 5, 1919, Southern Dept.

Lieut. Col. William A. Raborg, Field Art., is announced as Department Motor Transport Officer, vice Lieut. Col. Charles G. Lawrence, Motor Trans. Corps (Infantry), relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. D. H. Currie, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, June 10, 1919. (June 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. L. L. Durfee, U.S.A., upon his arrival in U.S. to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Brig. Gen. A. Moses to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Brig. Gen. M. B. Stewart will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Major Gen. W. H. Gordon, U.S. Army, is honorably discharged as major general, U.S. Army, only, effective June 15, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

Major Gen. W. Weigel, U.S.A., upon his demotion to colonel, Infantry, is relieved from his present assignment and duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1919, and will proceed upon

expiration of leave to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 17th Infantry. Leave for one month is granted General Weigel. (June 6, War D.)

Major Gen. W. P. Barnham, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, June 17, (June 6, War D.)

Major Gen. C. H. Martin, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A., only, effective June 15, 1919. (June 6, War D.)

The honorable discharge as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, on June 5, 1919, of Brig. Gen. G. H. Shelton, U.S.A., is announced. (June 9, War D.)

Major Gen. C. J. Bailey to Fort Totten, N.Y., and assume command of the Middle Atlantic C.A. District. (June 10, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Officers of General Staff relieved from detail in the G.S.C.: Col. H. E. Knight, G. S. Norvell, A. M. Miller, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, D. R. Rodney, C. P. Titus and Major R. B. Patterson. (June 5, War D.)

Col. G. S. Goodale, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of G.S. relieved from detail as members of the G.S.C.: Col. W. F. Clark, C. E. Morton, J. C. Onstad and Lieut. Col. M. C. Wise. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of General Staff to France, A.E.F., for duty: Col. C. H. Hilton, H. E. Knight, H. C. Merriam, A. M. Miller, G. S. Norvell, D. I. Sultan, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, T. W. Brown, D. R. Rodney, C. P. Titus and Major R. B. Patterson. (June 5, War D.)

Col. E. L. Munson, G.S., about June 9, to the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (June 7, War D.)

Officers detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for present emergency: Col. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.; E. L. Gruber, F.A.; C. D. Herron, F.A.; G. E. Mitchell, S.C.; C. F. Cox, F.A.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Schindler, Inf.; P. Hayes, F.A. (June 5, War D.)

The following officers of G.S. are relieved from detail as members of the G.S.C.: Lieut. Col. W. O. Boswell, Majors H. A. Beebe, J. B. Leonard and H. Shakerjian. (June 5, War D.)

Major R. B. Woodruff, G.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Major E. L. King, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (June 5, War D.)

Major R. B. Woodruff, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (June 5, War D.)

Appointment, General Staff.

Appointment on June 4, 1919, of Lieut. Col. C. H. Maass, G.S., U.S.A. (emer.), to col., Inf., June 4, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Officers detailed for duty with the A.G.D.: Col. J. H. Reeves, Inf.; I. Erwin, U.S.A. (June 7, War D.)

Major C. C. Quigley, A.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France, and upon arrival in France to C.G., A.E.F., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. R. Little, A.G.D., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. T. A. Clavering, A.G.D., to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.Y., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

April 27—To be majors, A.G.D.: Capt. C. H. Tobey. (June 9, War D.)

April 27—To be 1st lieut., A.G.D.: Second Lieut. D. J. Packer. (June 9, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of the following officers in A.G.D. June 6, are announced: To be capt., A.G.D.: First Lieut. J. J. Kelly. To be 1st lieut., A.G.D.: Second Lieut. C. A. McAllister. (June 9, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Majors J. B. White and T. A. Lyon to lieut. cols., J.A.G.D., April 28. (June 9, War D.)

Appointment of 1st Lieut. E. Eades, J.A.G.D. (emer.), to capt., J.A.G.D. June 4, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major F. Herr, I.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., and to France for duty. (June 9, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. V. Berger to Newport News, Va.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Kidwell to El Paso, Texas; Major H. C. Noack to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. A. J. Willard to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. T. Banbury detailed as temporary assistant to the military attaché, Russia, for duty in the branch office of the military attaché at Murmansk; 1st Lieut. L. C. McClure to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., General Hospital No. 20, as supply officer, relieving 1st Lieut. W. S. Barnes, Q.M.C. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. from detail in that corps: Col. F. L. Case (major, Cav.), W. H. Clifton, Jr. (capt., Cav.), P. W. Corbushier (capt., Cav.), J. L. Gilbreth (major, Inf.), H. E. Mitchell (capt., Cav.), J. A. Moore (major, C.A.G.). (June 9, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Sleeper, Q.M.C., to Army recruiting office, 461 Eighth Ave., New York city, for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. L. Wells, Jr., Q.M.C., upon being relieved from further duty by 2d Lieut. P. G. Wilson, Inf., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) O. Tolmes, School for Bakers and Cooks, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Taylor, Ky., and will proceed to his home. (June 7, War D.)

Sergt. T. H. McElilton, Army Service Detachment, Q.M. Department, U.S.M.A., will be placed upon the retired list at West Point, N.Y., and to home. (June 10, War D.)

Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Appointments of the following Q.M. officers, June 6, are announced: To be major, Q.M.C.: Capt. C. J. Lynn. To be capt., Q.M.C.: First Lieut. B. Clement, R. J. Purdy. To be 1st lieut., Q.M.C.: Second Lieut. W. M. Bannon, J. K. Paden. (June 9, War D.)

Appointment of Major H. D. Rawson, Q.M.C. (emer.), to lieut. col., Q.M.C. June 4, 1919. (June 10, War D.)

April 24—To be lieut. col., Q.M.C.: Majors C. Bader and E. H. Griffith. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be lieut. col., Q.M.C.: Majors J. A. Anderson and C. H. Seals. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Mayben to major, Q.M.C., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be major, Q.M.C.: Capt. E. M. Lawton. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be 1st lieut., Q.M.C.: Second Lieut. R. M. Luther, W. N. Gostley and O. C. Olson. (June 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Medical Corps.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. T. Clarke to France, A.E.F.; Col. C. E. Marrow to Fort Casswell, N.C.; Col. P. W. Huntington to Fort Myer, Va.; Major E. H. Burgher to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major N. P. McGay to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Major R. N. Severance to Army General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y.; Major H. W. Seager to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. R. S. Taylor to Plattburg Barracks, N.Y.; General Hospital No. 30; Capt. J. H. Bryant to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; Capt. W. E. McElvaine to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Capt. H. S. Hayes, about July 5, to Honolulu; Capt. J. G. Chichester to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Finigan to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Hospital No. 6. (June 9, War D.)

Major K. Emerson, M.C., from duty with the American Red Cross upon his arrival in the United States. (June 9, War D.)

Major A. E. Midgley to lieut. col., M.C., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

Major W. H. Steers to lieut. col., M.C., April 23. (June 9, War D.)

April 25—To be major, M.C.: Capt. C. A. Bahn. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. S. Walker to major, M.C., April 26. (June 9, War D.)

April 25—To be capt., M.C.: First Lieut. K. D. A. Allen. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. T. Woodbury to

Fort Howard, Md.; Col. W. R. Davis to C.G. Camp Gordon, Ga.; Lieut. Col. J. G. McKay to Washington Barracks; Major W. J. Olds to Aberdeen, Md.; Aberdeen Proving Ground. (June 10, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointment of Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace, Inf., to col. Inf., June 5, is announced.
 Appointment of the following medical officers, June 6, are announced: To be majors, M.C.: Capt. I. A. Withers, E. P. Odend'hat, J. Henderson, J. M. Washburn. To be captains, M.C.: 1st Lieut. I. Stansell, W. P. Miller, P. L. Dodge, S. McLean, C. W. Irish, C. D. Collins.

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty: Lieut. Col. R. P. McGee, Capt. E. J. Kelly. (June 9, War D.)
 Officers of D.C. to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: Capt. C. A. Patterson, 1st Lieut. A. E. Soffel. (June 9, War D.)
 First Lieut. O. J. Cole, D.C., to Fort Ontario, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 5, for duty. (June 10, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. C. Whitney to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. J. J. Essex to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Capt. H. N. Beeman to Chillicothe, Ohio, Remount Depot No. 318, Camp Sherman; 1st Lieut. F. H. K. Reynolds to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (June 9, War D.)

Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

Appointments of the following officers, San. C., June 6, are announced: To be captains, San. C.: First Lieuts. G. E. Marsh, E. L. Waterman, W. Bishop.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major E. B. Murray, C.E., is detailed for duty with the Ord. Dept. and to Ordnance Depot, Morgan, N.J., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Major W. P. Rothrock, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., to Construction Division for duty. Major Rothrock will turn over to his successor, Capt. J. T. Johnson, Q.M.C., all funds, files and records pertaining to construction work at this project. (June 10, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Dean and L. H. Hewitt, C.E., to France to accompany the group of Engineer officers of which Col. V. L. Peterson is in charge. Captains Dean and Hewitt upon the completion of the duty assigned to them will return to the United States in time to resume their duty at the U.S.M.A. on Sept. 1, 1919. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. C. W. Tobey, C.E., will report to Major Gen. C. A. F. Flagler for appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff. (June 9, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. R. Wilson, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

First Lieut. F. O. Mercer to capt., Engrs., April 26. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be capt., Engrs.: First Lieuts. Le R. Krem, L. E. Deif, D. H. Levy, J. W. Alger and C. R. Halle. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be 1st lieuts., Engrs.: Second Lieuts. R. M. Kelly, E. L. Jarrett, W. B. Ewer and H. P. Stockton, jr. (June 9, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major R. Cockburn to Watervliet, N.Y.; Major C. O. Brown to Washington, D.C.; Capt. B. Middleton to Little Rock, Ark. Camp Pike; 1st Lieut. A. Given to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal. (June 9, War D.)

Major W. R. Baldwin, O.D., June 17, to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground, for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Flemming, O.D., to Springfield, Mass., Springfield Armory, for duty. (June 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. T. Catron, Sig. C., to Washington, D.C., for duty in the Military Intelligence Division. (June 10, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Auten, Sig. C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Officers of Sig. C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. E. Monk to Camp Benning, Ga., relieving 2d Lieut. H. B. Kuntz, who will proceed to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.; Capt. P. S. Edwards to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the Tank Corps at Franklin Cantonment; 1st Lieut. C. A. W. Heitchew to Fort Bliss, Texas, with 7th Field Signal Battalion. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be capt., Sig. C.: First Lieuts. H. W. Jackson and G. R. Thompson. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be 1st lieut., Sig. C.: Second Lieut. D. W. Evans. (June 9, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Major H. M. Brown, jr., military aviator (major, U.S.A.), is relieved from detail in the Aviation Section, Sig. C., and assigned to duty with 3d Inf., El Paso, Texas. (June 9, War D.)

Major E. W. Crockett, A.S., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. L. Crystal is detailed as assistant district military inspector of the R.O. T.C., Dist. No. 2, Room 504, Central Building, 25 West Fifty-fifth St., New York city; 1st Lieut. E. W. Blackburn to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major J. M. Dumas to Middletown, Pa. (June 10, War D.)

Officers to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty: Capt. R. E. Collins, 1st Lieut. B. T. Burs and D. R. Cameron. (June 10, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Resignation by Chaplain S. H. Roberts of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Appointment of Chaplain C. M. Robertson to chaplain (capt.), June 6, is announced.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. R. D. Walsh is assigned to 10th Cav. and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Col. W. B. Seales to France, A.E.F.; Major T. K. Brown to France, A.E.F., for duty, and to resume his duties at the U.S.M.A. on Aug. 25, 1919. (June 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. Gruent to col., Cav., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. H. N. Ord to major, Cav., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. W. C. Babcock is assigned to 4th Cav., Fort Ringgold, Texas; Col. B. Lear, jr., to the remount depots at Camp Custer, Camp Grant, Camp Dodge, Camp Doniphan, Camp Travis, Camp Cody and Fort Bliss for the purpose of selecting horses for the Mounted Service School and to study the management of remount depots; Lieut. Col. J. M. McKim will proceed at once to Washington, D.C.; Major T. E. Price (capt.) to Camp Jackson, S.C. (June 10, War D.)

Major T. E. Price, Cav., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, effective June 15, 1919. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. P. Minard, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by G. T. O. Hellyday, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by W. G. Bonbright, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

8TH—Regimental Sergt. Major J. Kinney, 8th F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Mitchell Field, L.I., N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (June 10, War D.)

11TH—Major J. Nash, 21st F.A., to Chief of F.A. for duty. (June 10, War D.)

Officers to Camp Knox, Ky., for assignment to 8th F.A.: Capt. T. S. Huff, Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Shedd, S.C.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Bradburn, F.A. (June 9, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. S. Wheeler will report at Fort Sill, Okla.; Col. G. E. Leach to 14th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Shepherd to the chief, Motor Transport Corps; 2d Lieut. F. S. Henshaw to Charleston, S.C. (June 9, War D.)

April 24—To be major, F.A.: Capt. R. A. Bailey, jr. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be majors, F.A.: Capt. P. P. Rodas, T. G. Lackland and R. C. Heiner. (June 9, War D.)

First Lieut. G. R. Bell to capt., F.A., April 23. (June 9, War D.)

April 24—To be capt., F.A.: First Lieuts. D. H. Williams and L. Cavett. (June 9, War D.)

April 27—To be capt., F.A.: First Lieuts. W. B. McFall, jr., and A. G. Gartner. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be capt., F.A.: First Lieut. W. P. Johnston. (June 9, War D.)

April 27—To be 1st lieuts., F.A.: Second Lieuts. W. H. Rhodes, P. B. Knowlton, O. E. Griner, A. S. McCabe and H. C. Harrison, jr. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be 1st lieut., F.A.: Second Lieut. H. B. Shawe. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. O. L. Brunzell to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to the F.A. Basic School; 1st Lieut. R. J. Holmden to Fort Bliss, Texas, for assignment to 8th F.A. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. O. Grossman, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. I. B. Summers to General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; Major E. Roth, jr., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Artillery Brigade; Capt. R. E. Hill will proceed on transport from San Francisco about July 5 to Manila, P.I.; Col. W. H. Tobin to Fort Warden, Wash.; Capt. M. Goodman to Fort Stevens, Cal.; 1st Lieut. M. S. Cone to Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Pease to Fort Rosecrans, Calif. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty: Major F. J. Torney, 1st Lieut. E. R. Guild. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. A. Wicorek to the Coast Defenses of San Juan, P.R.; Lieut. Col. P. K. Ferguson to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Warden, Wash.; Lieut. Col. A. Gilmore to Washington; Lieut. Col. E. B. Walker to Fort Williams, Me., Coast Defenses of Portland; Major S. W. Stanley to Los Angeles, Calif., Fort MacArthur; 1st Lieut. J. C. Stephens to Coast Defenses of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty, and will proceed to Manila, P.I., on transport leaving U.S. on or about Aug. 5, reporting upon arrival to Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, Fort Mula, P.I. (June 10, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to France, A.E.F., for duty, and resume duties at the U.S.M.A. on Sept. 1, 1919: Majors W. K. Dunn and J. W. Jones. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. S. H. Coile, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by R. A. Horning, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by D. E. Taylor, C.A.C., as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

First Sergt. M. J. Held, C.A.C., 18th Co., San Francisco, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Miles, Calif., and to home. (June 7, War D.)

First Sergt. E. Frere, 5th Band, C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Amador, C.Z., and to home. (June 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D—First Lieut. J. B. Post, 3d Inf., is transferred to General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y., for further observation and treatment. (June 9, War D.)

44TH—First Sergt. A. Karcsinski, Co. D, 44th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Lawton, Washington, and to home. (June 7, War D.)

63D—Col. C. J. Nelson, 63d Inf., from assignment with that regiment and is detailed for general recruiting service at Denver, Colo., relieving Lieut. Col. N. Barney, retired. (June 9, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. E. Grinstead to France, A.E.F.; Lieut. Col. A. W. Smith to Peoria, Ill.; Major W. F. Greary to Camp Custer, Mich., for assignment to 10th Inf.; Major G. H. Shelton to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. G. A. Sloan to Washington, D.C.; Capt. T. V. Johnson to Camp Custer, Mich. (June 9, War D.)

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: First Lieuts. C. W. Elliot, W. L. Norberg and F. W. Seay. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. S. Whipple to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Lieut. Col. J. G. McIlroy to Washington, Motor Transport Corps; Lieut. Col. G. E. Houle to Camp Custer, Mich., for assignment to 10th Inf.; Capt. W. D. Sherman to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with the motor transport officer, 461 Eighth Ave., New York city; Capt. G. Yearous to Camp Dodge, Iowa. (June 10, War D.)

Major J. B. Canning, Inf., is relieved from assignment to 49th Inf. (June 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. attached to the M.T.C., Camp Devens, Mass., for duty: First Lieut. F. A. Wagner and 2d Lieut. W. J. Gallagher. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. U. Luers, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

Resignations by P. N. Darrington, C. McKnight, jr., and P. S. Russell, Inf., of their resignations as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. H. Tinsley, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. H. Cushman, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 10, War D.)

Resignation by C. G. Williams, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

Resignation by H. D. B. Cotton, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.

Lieut. Col. R. G. Peck to col., Inf., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be lieut. cols., Inf.: Majors T. L. Blayney and J. Stilwell. (June 9, War D.)

Feb. 25—To be majors, Inf.: Capt. J. H. Fulton and W. E. Rosebush. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. I. E. Doane and A. J. Read to majors, Inf., April 24. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be majors, Inf.: Capt. Z. Dixon, C. O. Mattfeldt and J. H. Steck. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. L. L. Lanza to major, Inf., April 27. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be majors, Inf.: Capt. J. Hopkins, W. F. Cooper, S. J. Raymond, J. Smith and G. B. Norton. (June 9, War D.)

Feb. 25—To be capt., Inf.: First Lieut. W. T. Mayo. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. C. Hutchings, jr., P. F. Elton and C. D. Alway. (June 9, War D.)

April 27—To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. F. W. Morrell, W. E. Elton, H. L. Moran, W. E. Hikes, G. F. Hazen and M. G. Neale. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. J. S. Smith, G. J. Black, T. W. Huey, G. L. Putzke, G. M. Stapleton, L. R. Scott, E. D. McCoy, J. Harris, A. J. Moquin, H. T. Bowyer, E. D. Hartley, R. W. Billingsley, G. H. Gunet, D. T. Mullett, S. P. Wadley, S. R. Burk, J. W. McCullough, W. Stiles, J. P. Mudd, J. C. Patterson, W. S. Anderson, W. S. Grothaus, A. L. Jones, J. G. Drummond, S. Ingerton, H. B. Rayne and J. F. Murbach. (June 9, War D.)

Feb. 25—To be 1st lieut., Inf.: Second Lieuts. P. T. Crown, T. C. Ervin, J. F. Pyfer, W. H. Robertson, R. L. Simpson and L. D. Landre. (June 9, War D.)

April 26—To be 1st lieut., Inf.: Second Lieuts. S. J. Atwood, E. F. Ash and W. A. Garbette. (June 9, War D.)

April 27—To be 1st lieuts., Inf.: Second Lieuts. C. E. Bucklin, V. E. Code, P. Cragg, C. M. Deardorff, R. S. Edwards, C. J. Frank, R. F. Gleason, J. H. Gray, J. E. Harris, W. S. Allen, M. L. Turner, G. Hodson, J. G. Gibson, H. G. Andrews, F. B. Waco, R. E. Ogil, J. B. Withers, J. J. Kaune, S. M. Lennox, H. L. Lesley, J. H. McCorkle, E. G. Messner, C. S. Miller, K. B. Mory, F. W. Swafford, J. McV. White, W. H. Zierner, C. Y. Fox, jr., R. E. Orth, F. O. Stralman, jr., E. S. Layman. (June 9, War D.)

April 28—To be 1st lieuts., Inf.: Second Lieuts. M. W. Vickery, R. H. Peeke, E. K. Whitaker, B. C. Jones, K. A. Walsh, F. G. Betts, J. Shedy, A. C. Fowler, I. H. Blythe, W. I. Ross, M. L. Hill, E. V. Cliff, J. L. Townley, jr., J. C. Corbett, O. W. Abbey, V. O. Reed. (June 9, War D.)

Appointments of the following officers, June 6, are announced: To be lieut. cols., Inf.: Major W. C. Valentine. To be capt., Inf.: First Lieut. R. O. Quick. To be 1st lieut., Inf.: Second Lieut. J. L. Sigler. (June 9, War D.)

Appointments of following Inf. officers, June 6, are announced: To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. R. A. Willard, A. N. Ladd. To be 1st lieut., Inf.: Second Lieuts. A. G. Zuern, J. Smith, D. M. Ferguson. (June 9, War D.)

Appointment of Capt. J. R. De Vall, Inf. (emer.), to major, Inf., June 7, 1919. (June 10, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

Officers of F.A. detailed as members of the Field Artillery Board: Brig. Gen. D. H. Currie, Col. T. D. Osborne, Col. H. McE. Fennell, Major W. P. Ennis. (June 6, War D.)

A board to consist of Col. A. M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Col. C. L. Potter, C.E.; Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Ser.; Lieut. Col. C. T. King, M.C., and Major A. D. Smith, Air Ser., is appointed to meet June 11 at San Francisco for the purpose of selecting a site for a combined land and water coast defense air station in the vicinity of San Francisco, Calif. (June 10, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. S. L. H. Slocum, retired, from further active duty June 10, 1919, to home. (June 7, War D.)

The temporary advancement to major on the retired list of the Army from April 4, 1918, of Capt. H. M. Fales, U.S.A., retired, is announced. (June 5, War D.)

Honorable discharge on March 10, 1919, of Capt. H. M. Fales, retired, as temporary major, U.S.A., retired, only, is announced. (June 5, War D.)

Advancement to the grade of col. on the retired list of the Army, May 18, 1919, of Lieut. Col. G. McC. Derby, retired, is announced. (June 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. N. Barney, retired, from active duty upon his relief by Col. C. J. Nelson, 63d Inf. Lieutenant Colonel Barney will then proceed home. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. P. K. Brice, retired, from further active duty, June 15, to his home. (June 10, War D.)

CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENTS.

Following changes in the assignments of officers are announced: Brig. Gen. I. A. Haynes, upon relief from his command at the North Pacific C.A. Dist., Seattle, Wash., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Brig. Gen. C. C. Hearn to the Chief of C.A. for duty in his office; Brig. Gen. C. H. McNell, upon relief from his command at the South Atlantic C.A. Dist., Charleston, S.C., to the C.A. Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty and station; Col. A. M. Hunter, C.A.C., to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, N.J., and assume command of those defenses; Col. G. Blakely, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Los Angeles, Fort MacArthur, Calif., and assume command; Col. H. L. Steele, C.A.C., to the commanding general, 31st Brigade, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Col. J. L. Roberts, jr., to the Coast Defenses of Tampa, Fort Dade, Fla., and assume command. (June 10, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Appointment of Major D. K. Mitchell, M.T.C. (emer.), to lieut. col. M.T.C., June 5, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

The following officers are attached to the M.T.C.: Capt. W. L. Love, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. J. R. Gillman, Inf.; A. G. Rehnmeier, 2d Lieut. T. N. House and F. L. Tool, Air Ser.; F. A. Cundy, H. W. Foster and J. B. Willis, Inf.; W. T. Bushnell, Q.M.C. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. J. S. Clarke, M.T.C., to Washington for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. G. W. Patten to capt., M.T.C., April 28. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major J. L. Meyer to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. V. Ellis to Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., Motor Transport General Depot; 1st Lieut. G. Middleton to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Motor Transport Corps. (June 10, War D.)

Appointments, Motor Transport Corps.

Appointment of 1st Lieut. F. T. Barfield, M.T.C., to capt., M.T.C., June 2, is announced. (June 4, War D.)

Appointments of following officers in M.T.C., June 3, are announced: To be capt., M.T.C.: First Lieuts. A. J. McShane, J. P. Tansey. To be 1st lieut., M.T.C.: Second Lieut. T. B. O'Toole. (June 4, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. L. Hardeman, U.S.A., is honorably discharged from his commission as col. Q.M.C., only, to take effect June 1, 1919. (May 29, War D.)

Officers, about June 15, to France, A.E.F., for duty: Col. H. A. Eaton, Inf.; W. F. Clark, C. E. Morton, J. C. Ohnstad, Lieut. Col. M. O. Wise, G.S. (June 7, War D.)

Col. J. Bugge, U.S.A. (major, U.S.A., retired), is relieved from his present assignment as commandant cadets, U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y., and from further active duty upon the arrival of his successor, Capt. R. M. Danford, Field Art. Colonel Bugge is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only, effective upon his relief by his successor, Captain Danford. (June 6, War D.)

Major C. H. Jewell, U.S. Army, to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty. (June 7, War D.)

Major G. B. Perkins, U.S.A., about June 10, 1919, via Charleston, S.C., to San Francisco, Calif., and from thence to Honolulu, Vladivostok, Siberia, Manila, Philippine Islands, and return to

1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. J. D. McLeod, P.M.C.; 1st Lieut. E. A. McGowan and M. M. Turner, Air Ser. (June 9, War D.)

Officers will report for duty as follows: To C.G. Central Dept., for duty with department motor transport officer: First Lieut. E. B. Schank and H. B. Lippard, M.T.C.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Hinds, Inf., To C.G. Central Dept., for duty with motor transport officer, Chicago; Capt. H. N. Hanbury, 1st Lieut. A. E. Matlack, 2d Lieut. T. H. Agnew, G. C. Ober and J. W. Baldridge, M.T.C.; A. L. Lapp, H. E. Kjell and E. D. Reagan, Inf.; W. Meas, M.T.C. (June 9, War D.)

Major De W. C. Falls, U.S.A., is honorably discharged from the services of the United States, his services being no longer required. (June 10, War D.)

First Serg. D. Burns, 18th Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to home. (June 6, War D.)

First Serg. C. Simpson, 28th Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (June 5, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments of officers, U.S.A. (emer.), June 7, 1919: To be major, Q.M.C.: Capt. G. Q. Peters (Q.M.C.). To be capt., U.S.A.: First Lieut. W. E. Hayes (U.S.A.). (June 10, War D.)

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

A number of changes among high officers in the Coast Artillery of the Army were ordered by the War Department on June 10. The assignments to duty appear under our Army head in this issue.

Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., has been assigned to command of the Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, commanding the 6th Division, Regular Army, and the divisional headquarters staff, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., June 10, from Brest on the transport Mount Vernon. This is the first part of the 6th Division to return. Brig. Gen. Lucius L. Durfee, commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade of this division, also was on board the troopship. Both officers had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Service Medal and the medal of the Legion of Honor. The 6th Division is coming from Germany, having been part of the Army of Occupation in the Moselle valley.

Major Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A., who recently arrived at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from France, where he was last on duty in command of the 88th Division, which was highly commended by General Pershing for its excellent record, will be relieved at Camp Dodge June 15 upon his demotion to colonel; and after a month's leave will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to the 17th Infantry. General Weigel was made a commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government, the formal decoration taking place on the parade ground of Camp No. 1, St. Nazaire, France, on May 21. In addition another palm was added to the Croix de Guerre which was presented General Weigel some time ago. Major Nassen, commander of French forces at Nantes, made the presentation on behalf of the French government. The decoration was awarded for distinguished service and for the manner in which the General co-operated the work of the 88th Division with the French. General Weigel, who was among the chief speakers at the commencement at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., received the honorary degree of M.Sc.

Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, U.S.A., assumed command of Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9.

Brig. Gen. Edward T. Donnelly, U.S.A., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., and take command of that post.

Col. George K. Wilson, Inf., has been assigned to Camp Merritt, N.J., for duty as executive officer.

Militia Bureau assignments to state troops include the appointment of Col. Douglas Potts, Inf., U.S.A., as inspector instructor for Iowa, with headquarters at Des Moines, and Col. Robert C. Williams, Inf., U.S.A., as inspector instructor for Texas. Both officers have already taken up their new duties.

Major John T. Axton, Chaplain, U.S.A., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in organizing and administering numerous welfare activities connected with the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and New York city, whereby provision was made for the comfort and pleasure of enlisted men." The welfare work under the administration of Major Axton and his competent corps of assisting chaplains, which includes chaplains of all denominations, has been most efficiently carried on.

ARMY ITEMS.

Other notes under this heading appear on pages 1426-7.

Death Report for Week.

During the week ended June 7, 158 deaths in the Army were reported, of which 88 were in the Expeditionary Force, and 70 at home. In the United States 23 deaths were from tuberculosis and 10 from pneumonia. In the A.E.F. 11 were from pneumonia and 7 from tuberculosis. At Vladivostok one death was reported from smallpox and one from accident. These were the first deaths reported in this command in five weeks.

Value of Suspended Contracts.

The value of uncompleted portions of suspended contracts reported liquidated for the week ended May 24, 1919, was \$170,000,000, of which more than one-half, or \$87,700,000, represents Engineer Corps contracts. This figure may be compared with \$116,500,000 and \$104,850,000 for the weeks ended May 17 and May 10, respectively. The number of contracts which had been liquidated to May 24 was 16,189. Of these, 8,785 were canceled at a saving of 100 per cent., contractors having submitted no valid claims for compensation. This explains the high rate of saving on the contracts liquidated thus far.

Pershing's Band at Washington Barracks.

Instructions have been sent to the commanding general of the Eastern Department to assign members of the A.E.F. Headquarters Band to the Engineer Band at Washington Barracks, D.C., such assignment or attachment to be made without loss of grade. Men of the Headquarters Band for whom no suitable vacancy exists in the Engineer Band will be carried as extra members. This action revokes previous instructions, which directed that members of the A.E.F. Headquarters Band not eligible for discharge or furlough be transferred to 63d Infantry Band.

The transfer of the 63d Infantry Band to Madison Barracks, N.Y., is contemplated, and it is desired to hold the men of the A.E.F. Headquarters Band in the vicinity of Washington in order that they may be available for assignment to General Pershing's band in the event that the latter is reorganized.

Health of the Troops.

Disease conditions among the troops for the week ending May 30, according to telegraphic reports received at the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, show an annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes of 597.15; for all troops in the United States, 1,152.50. The annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only was 524.45 and for all troops in the United States 1,011.25. Non-effective per 1,000 on day of report was 35.34 and for all troops in the United States 54.43. The annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes was 6.94 and for all troops in the United States 10.16. The annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only was 4.31 and for all troops in the United States 8.41. The report from the A.E.F. "for the current week" show the annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes to be 377.00; the annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only 334.64; non-effective per 1,000 on day of report 26.88; annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes 5.51; and the annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only 2.50.

Infantry Leads in Battle Death Rate.

Computed on the basis of the entire number of men reaching France, the Infantry battle death rate was 55 per 1,000 for officers and 46 per 1,000 for men. The Infantry rate greatly exceeds that of any other service. The Air Service officer rate was 31 per 1,000. No other service exceeded 16 per 1,000, for either officers or men.

New 3d Division Officers' Club.

The following article is from a recent issue of The Watch on the Rhine, the 3d Division newspaper, printed at Andernach, Germany: "Officers of the 3d Division recently opened a new club in the Hotel Henrica at Mayen. Lieut. Col. E. J. Roane is president, Major C. H. E. Nelson, secretary and treasurer, and Lieut. Col. Charles A. Chapman, chairman of the board of governors. As the hotel is of considerable size, it affords comfortable lounging rooms, billiard rooms, and writing rooms. There is a mess for casual officers on the first floor and a few rooms for transients on the other floors. There is also a large dance hall where the officers plan to hold a dance every Saturday night. This club, the officers say, fills a long felt want at Mayen and they plan to make it one of the best in the 3d Army."

Recruiting for C.A.C.

The Recruiting Service of the Coast Artillery Corps has issued an attractive folder describing what the "Big Gun Corps" of the U.S. Army offers its enlisted men. In addition to half a dozen photographs of the C.A.C. and its guns in action on the western front during the recent hostilities the folder is also illustrated with views in the various schools conducted by the corps for the education of its men.

Base Hospitals Reduced.

Eleven hospitals at various Army camps, heretofore operated as base hospitals, are to function hereafter as camp hospitals with reduced bed capacity and personnel. They are at Camp Devens, Mass.; Dix, N.J.; Grant, Ill.; Lee, Va.; Lewis, Wash.; Meade, Md.; Pike, Ark.; Sherman, Ohio; Taylor, Ky.; Upton, N.Y., and Kearny, Calif. No more overseas patients will be sent to these hospitals. As officers of these hospitals become surplus they will be reported in two classes—those whose immediate discharge is desired and recommended, and those willing to remain temporarily or permanently.

More Hospitals Discontinued.

Three Army hospitals are to be discontinued during the month of June: U.S. Army General Hospital No. 40 at St. Louis, Mo., about June 15; U.S.A.G.H. No. 22 at Philadelphia, about June 30; and U.S.A.G.H. No. 11 at Cape May, N.J.

Orders have been issued for the discontinuance on or before June 15 of General Hospital No. 10 at Boston, and No. 32 at Chicago. Previous orders called for the abandonment of the Chicago hospital on Aug. 1, but the conditions of the Service permit of its abandonment June 15.

General Hospital No. 14 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with a bed capacity of 1,000, is to be discontinued as a general hospital and will hereafter be conducted as a 100-bed post hospital. No more overseas cases will be sent to this hospital and overseas cases now there and other cases requiring prolonged or special treatment will be transferred elsewhere. General Hospital No. 34 at East Norfolk, Mass., will be abandoned by the Army and transferred to the Public Health Service on or before June 30. No more patients will be sent to this hospital and those now under treatment, together with the personnel, will be transferred on or before June 15.

Artillery Items Delivered.

During the weeks ending May the following items of Artillery were delivered, all of these being material on which production started slowly: Seven 155-mm. guns; nineteen 155-mm. howitzer carriages; two 240-mm. howitzer; twenty-four 240-mm. howitzer carriages; and thirty-one 240-mm. howitzer recuperators. Nearly 4,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder were delivered. Since Nov. 11 128,000 pounds have been delivered, but only 12,000,000 more are to be accepted.

The Camp Dodger.

"The Camp Dodger," published weekly by the 88th Division in France, and which was an exceptionally well edited and newsy camp paper, discontinued publication at St. Nazaire Camp, France, with its issue of May 17, because the division was under orders for the United States, expecting to embark almost any day. Lieut. L. R. Fairall, editor-in-chief, was the guiding hand. In its growth The Camp Dodger has thrived on healthy work and real, substantial news, and service to the men of the division. It was a large eight-page paper, with an illustrated supplement.

Motor Transport Corps Veterans to Organize.

The Steering Wheel of May 17 announces the preliminary organization of the Veterans of Repair Unit 304, Q.M.C., and the Motor Transport Corps Association, the object of which is to preserve and foster the history and traditions of the organizations in which the members served. A committee of which Capt. B. H. Brown is chairman was formed for the purpose of preparing a draft of a constitution. All those now overseas eligible for membership were requested to take up the matter with their commanding officer and have him send in a roster of such members to Capt. Bayler B. Brown, Motor Transport Corps, O.D.M.T.C., A.P.O. 717, while eligibles in the United States are requested

to forward their names and addresses to the commanding officer, Mechanical Repair Shop 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

The following officers have been assigned to duty with Air Service groups: Training and Operations, Capt. Carl Grosse, Lieut. Edward H. Hill; Supply, Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Capt. Paul P. Magoffin, Lieut. Robert Steinberger, Harry C. Schall and Paul G. Pick.

Majors William H. Garrison, jr., and George H. Brett and Capt. Alfred J. Hayhurst have been appointed a board to meet at San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of compiling a manual for the Air Service supply officers.

Surplus Air Service Officers.

The Director of Air Service states that due to the reduced activities of the Service it has been necessary to report all Class 3 officers (those who desire to be commissioned in the Regular Army) who have been approved for the examination. These officers are being surplusized to the Air Service and held available for assignment to other activities, but it is hoped that further Air Service legislation may permit the return of these officers to duty with the Air Service.

Six Sub-Committees for Aeronautics.

The executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics on May 20 approved of a plan to have six sub-committees to be known as standing committees on aerodynamics; power plants for aircraft; materials for aircraft; personnel, buildings and equipment; publications and intelligence; governmental relations. The purpose of the extension of executive duties to the sub-committees embraces the co-ordination, by counsel and suggestion, of the research and experimental work involved, to determine the problems relating to theoretical and experimental study, to provide a medium of interchange of information, the collection, classification and diffusion of useful knowledge on the subject of aeronautics, etc. Among the officers who have been appointed to the sub-committees are: Col. T. H. Bane, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Hunsaker, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, U.S.A., and Major G. E. A. Hallett.

Increase of Flying Fatalities.

Since the armistice was signed the flying fatality rate in the U.S. Army shows a marked increase over the rate during the war. From June 1 to Nov. 11, 1918, there were 156 fatalities, the hours flown per fatality being 3,149. From Nov. 11, 1918, to May 1 of this year the number of fatalities was 71, but the hours flown per fatality had been reduced to 1,467. The serious accident rate, exclusive of fatalities, reflects a similar tendency, the number of serious accidents from June 1 to Nov. 11, 1918, being 169 and from Nov. 11, 1918, to May 1 of this year 71. The hours flown per serious accident for these two periods were 2,907 and 1,467, respectively.

Cuba Grateful to Air Service.

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister at Washington, on May 8 sent the following letter to Secretary of War Baker: "I have the honor to inform your excellency that the Secretary of State of my country instructs me to inform, through you, the Secretary of War, that my government, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War and Marine, takes pleasure in expressing its thanks for the efficiency, devotion and the interest manifested by the corps of instructors of the School of Military Aeronautics of Austin, Texas, and of the United States Aviation School, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, in the training of the group of aviators and machinists of the Aviation Corps of the Cuban army, who were sent to those schools for instruction."

French Planes Available for Shipment to U.S.

It is estimated that the following planes and engines will be available for shipment to the United States as the result of settlements with the French: 600 Spad-4 airplanes, 100 Nieuport-28 airplanes, 1,000 Hispano-Suiza 220-H.P. engines, and 800 Gnome 150 Monosoupape engines.

Distribution of DeHaviland-4s.

Of the total number of DeHaviland-4 planes produced before the armistice nearly one-third reached the zone of advance or the training fields in France before hostilities ceased. The following figures compare the total production with the distribution overseas on the date of the armistice: Produced, 3,227; floated, 1,885; received, A.E.F., 1,440; dispatched to zone of advance, 667, and dispatched to training fields, A.E.F., 293.

Bolling Field to be Abandoned.

Bolling Field, near Washington, for the improvement of which \$500,000 was approved by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, will be abandoned. The plan for retention and improvement was disapproved by the General Staff, whose view was accepted by Secretary Baker on the ground of economy. The General Staff decided that the money might be utilized to better purpose in other military endeavors.

Purchase of Airplanes and Motors.

Persons who are contemplating the purchase of a government airplane or motor should write to the Salvage and Sales Branch, Air Service, Sixth and B streets, Washington, D.C., and have their names entered on the list to be advised when the opportunity will be presented for purchases. Detailed information will be furnished by the branch on request.

Navy Gets Fifty Army Motors.

The War Department announces that the Air Service has transferred to the Navy Department fifty 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motors, with necessary spare parts, at actual cost to the War Department, which was \$227,000. These motors were intended for use in bombing planes. The Navy is now using this type of motor in certain of its seaplanes and dirigible balloons.

Sale of Planes and Engines.

On May 24 Air Service property consisting of 4,608 Curtiss O-5 motors; 1,616 JN-4 Curtiss type planes, without motors; 1,100 Standard J-1 planes, without motors; with accessories and equipment now with the planes and motors, were sold to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation for \$2,720,000. It is estimated that the planes and engines, without the accessories and other equipment, were originally valued at approximately \$22,500,000. During the summer of 1918 the Air Service discontinued the use of the SJ-1 plane; the JN-4 was recently declared obsolescent.

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SERGEANT EDWARD C. PETERSON, formerly of 1st Aero Squadron, communicate, immediately, with Harry Gantz, Fullerton, Calif. Important information.

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NO PASSPORTS FOR REPLACEMENT OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

The War Department's recent provision that wives and families of officers now in Europe, might make application for passports for the purpose of joining members of the A.E.F. is not intended to include families of officers now being sent to Europe with replacement troops or for other purposes. It was announced on June 11 that the relaxation of the prohibitory rule in force during the war was only for the purpose of allowing relatives of officers who had been long separated from their families to go to Europe.

CAPT. C. C. MARSH, NAVY HISTORIAN.

Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., retired, who has been chief of staff to the commandant of the 1st Naval District, Boston, has taken charge of the Navy Historical Section, in the office of the Chief of Operations and will devote himself to the work of directing the compilation of a history of the Navy during the war. Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., retired, who organized the Historical Section, has been relieved of duty at his own request.

TO SEND 375,000 TROOPS HOME IN JUNE.

General Pershing has advised that he intends to send home 375,000 troops in the month of June, according to a press dispatch from Paris dated June 11. This number will exceed all previous records for moving troops overseas, and is greater than the number Great Britain moved across the Channel in any one month;

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thirty thousand troops left Brest for the United States on nine transports on June 9 and 10; ten thousand more left on the Imperator on June 11.

WEEKLY RECORD OF NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

For the week ending June 5 Comdr. Emory Winship, U.S.N., in charge of recruiting at the Navy Department, reports 1,101 enlistments, which include 27 re-enlistments, as compared with 1,007 the previous week. The totals by divisions follow: Eastern, 505; Central, 268; Southern, 252; Western, 74.

TWO CLASSES OF MEN BARRED FROM VICTORY MEDAL.

Two classes of men are barred from receiving or wearing the Victory medal and button, according to a statement issued by the War Department on June 11. These classes rendered no service to the War Department and were never on "active duty" within the meaning of the phrase as employed in G.O. 48 (W.D., 1919), and Circular 206 (W.D., 1919). The classes are (a) conscientious objectors who refused to wear the uniform or to accept service in any branch of the Army; (b) men accepted by local boards but rejected at camp before entering on regular duty. The War Department, however, directs that conscientious objectors who accepted service in any branch of the Army are as much entitled to the Victory medal and button as are any other members of those branches.

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OUR ARMY OFFICERS IN A TRAINING PLAN.

In a discussion in these columns in our issue of June 7 of the prospects held out for the future of the officers of the Regular Army and of those men holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps who are desirous of entering the Regular Establishment, we pointed out that there was nothing definite in Mr. Kahn's plan for taking care of the officers of the Regular Army who would be surplus under an authorized enlisted strength of 100,000 men, which is to be the limit of our standing Army under Mr. Kahn's program of reorganization. We have no details as yet of his plan for universal training and there is nothing to indicate that the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs proposes to base his system of military service on the General Staff bill for this purpose, which, as it happens, Mr. Kahn introduced in the House on Feb. 27, 1917. The text of this measure was printed in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, March 3, 1917, pages 869 to 874. We mention this measure at this time for the reason that it is the only bill for universal military service ever presented to the people of the United States in which a complete picture was presented, through figures, of what our Military Establishment would consist of under such a law and also what it would cost the country.

The statistics regarding the strength of an American Army raised under this measure and also its prospective cost were explained in an introductory memorandum to the bill furnished by the War College Division of the General Staff. In so far as the need of commissioned officers for such an army is concerned, that memorandum again discloses the fact that the experiences of the war have quite upset most of the estimates made by officers before the war in working out military problems. And a rereading of the memorandum shows very clearly the wisdom of the War Department in asking for a larger proportion of commissioned officers for our Army under its temporary Army bill than was ever the custom under our old tables of organization, since under the experiences of the war the proportion of officers allotted in the memorandum of 1917 would be absolutely inadequate for any such force as would be raised by the General Staff's universal service bill.

Under the 1917 General Staff bill the plan provides for 4,000,000 men "to be obtained within reasonable time," but with 1,500,000 of these "to be ready to take the field at the outbreak of the war." For these the memorandum shows that the officers required would be 24,400 "exclusive of Philippine Scouts and Military Academy." Leaving aside the details of the various organized forces into which the whole Army would be divided under this plan and confining this discussion solely to the commissioned personnel, it is to be noted that under such a table of organization as set down in the General Staff's memorandum there would be approximately only 8,000 commissioned officers to 500,000 enlisted men, which is 20,000 less than the War Department proposes to have for the 509,900 men desired for the temporary Army.

If the proportion of officers established by this memorandum were maintained we would not have at the present time a commissioned personnel numerous enough to provide for it even if all the Reserve officers desiring to enter the Regular Army were given commissions as soon as such a bill became law. If, however, it was found necessary to increase the commissioned strength of a universal service Army to such proportions as are now asked for by the War Department for its half-million temporary Army, we would be as badly off for commissioned officers as we were when we entered the war.

This speculation does not alter the fact that our Army officers are being treated with little consideration at present in regard to their future. The report of the Committee on Military Affairs presented to the House on June 7 reduced the strength asked for by the War Department of 509,900 enlisted men and 28,579 officers by 109,000 enlisted men and 6,430 officers. On June 11 the House decided to reduce the enlisted strength of the Army to 300,000, which would automatically lop off another 6,000 commissioned officers, leaving approximately 16,000 to serve the needs of the Army. As this would give us about the same proportion of officers to enlisted men that we had on April 6, 1917, it is apparent that the members of the House have learned no military lessons from our experience in the war. For such a commissioned personnel will be barely large enough to handle 300,000 effectively on the pre-war basis, leaving us without a supply of officers to serve as instructors if any plan for universal service is adopted. The action of the House on June 11 simply discards the Reserve officers desirous of enter-

ing the Regular Army, for with an Army of 300,000 men there will be no place for these officers who offered the country their services and their lives; and throws not the slightest light on the universal service problem.

It is reported in Congressional circles that the advocates of universal military training and service are trying to keep up their courage as to the success of such a plan, but they are beginning to take cognizance of an undercurrent of feeling against it. This feeling, which is simply a repetition of our experiences in Congress after all our past wars, makes it all the more imperative that the Senate should correct the present attitude of the House and use its influence to see that the War Department's temporary Army bill is passed. At a future session Congress can take up, with fairness to Army officers and the people of the country alike, the proposition to have a small Regular Army and a system of universal military service. Then there would be less likelihood of such a confusion of issues as attends all military problems at the present time—except one. This is the absolute need for the passage of the War Department's temporary Army bill.

MR. KAHN'S PROVISION FOR OFFICERS.

Representative Julius Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in an interview for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on June 9, outlined a future for officers of the Regular Army who may not be needed to officer the standing Army of the reduced proportions which appears to be almost a certainty. Following his statement upon his return from Europe that he favored a small Army, considerable unrest has been manifest among commissioned officers, who have felt either that they had an uncertain tenure or that their future status as officers of the United States Army was problematical. The situation may be somewhat relieved after considering Mr. Kahn's new plan. This would be to use surplus Army officers to develop a system of universal military training, which he proposes to urge Congress to adopt.

In order to determine clearly the attitude of the chairman of the Military Committee he was asked if he had definitely determined to advocate the reduction of the Army to 100,000 men. In reply Mr. Kahn said: "Yes, substantially that number; but this is all predicated upon the assumption that Congress will pass legislation instituting some sort of universal military training."

Questioned as to the probable future of the 6,000 officers who would be surplus after the 100,000 Army had been officered, and as to the possibility of utilizing the training and experience of these Regular Army officers in the administration and instruction of the personnel comprising the training system, he said: "In the event of the adoption of universal training, the officers of the Regular Army will undoubtedly have in charge the most important part of the training. Of course, in order to make such a system attractive it will have to be economical, and for that reason it would be the plan to make use also of the best trained and most efficient non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army for the purposes of instruction."

Mr. Kahn was not positive that a large number of the 23,000 Reserve officers who have applied for commissions in the Regular Army could be used under his plan. In reply to the question as to what part they might play, he said: "Certain of them can be used, also; but the number depends entirely upon the scope and the details of the scheme Congress may see fit to adopt." He also said it would be necessary, for the sake of fairness to the men under training, to provide opportunities whereby the commissioned personnel might be supplied to a certain degree by promotions from the ranks. This, he indicated, would be valuable because of the fact that the men in training would include many who, on account of their education and intelligence, would be available as officers.

Mr. Kahn was not disposed to discuss his proposed plan in detail, as he has spent the greater part of his time since his return from Europe in preparing the appropriation bill. It is obviously impossible to forecast the exact number of officers who might be needed to carry out a program such as that outlined by the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, particularly in view of the fact that his own project is not entirely worked out. This is clearly brought out by a conflict between this statement by Mr. Kahn and an opinion expressed by him a few hours later on June 9 in the course of his speech favoring the adoption of the bill on the floor of the House. At this time he was asked by Mr. Little: "Did I understand the distinguished gentleman to express the opinion that 100,000 men in our Army would take care of the duties of our Army abroad and also take care of the military training of the boys of eighteen or nineteen?"

To this question Mr. Kahn replied: "I think it can be done."

Until specific legislation for the reorganization of the Army is introduced in Congress, either with a view to adopting universal training in conjunction with a small standing Army or with a view to increasing the Regular establishment alone, the outlook for the Regular officer will continue to be uncertain. The general attitude, however, that Mr. Kahn has taken, both prior to and during the war, is favorable to providing for the needs of the United States for an adequate system of national defense. Calm and deliberate consideration of the best means of achieving this end should inevitably result in

utilizing to the utmost the training, skill and genius of the professional soldier.

RIGID DIRIGIBLES—ARMY AND NAVY.

The request by officers of the Navy Air Service for funds to purchase a rigid type of dirigible abroad and a statement of Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., chief of the Aviation Division of the Navy, that the Secretary of War had previously agreed to leave the development and experimentation along dirigible lines to the Navy made before the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, respectively, on the same day, brought to light an interesting state of affairs with regard to Army-Navy air co-operation. While Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., Director of Air Service, was before the Military Committee asking appropriations amounting to \$83,000,000, including more than \$3,000,000 for the development and experimentation of dirigible airships, Captain Craven was telling the Naval Committee of the agreement reached two years ago by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War that this work was the peculiar province of the Navy. General Menoher said during the course of his hearing that the development of lighter-than-air craft would be one of the most important military problems of the future. Secretary Daniels had already made a similar statement concerning the Navy's air problem. In view of these facts, it is hardly likely that either the Army or the Navy would be inclined to neglect this important field.

General Menoher, in an interview for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on June 9, said that the agreement with the Navy was still in force, but that it would have to be changed in the light of the recent development of helium gas for use in airships and the advance in the construction of the rigid type of airship. He said: "The Army will have to proceed with the development of lighter-than-air craft in order to keep abreast of the times. In time we should be able to build an airship of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity, and that would be large enough to be used to transport troops." General Menoher insisted that there would be no duplication of effort by the Army and Navy air services, and that there was no spirit of rivalry or jealousy existing between them. The Army problem, he pointed out, is different from that of the Navy, citing the example of the use of airships for troop and munitions transport. Army Air Service officers have also suggested that the use of dirigibles is essential in the operation of the Army's coast defenses. With the development of longer range guns land observation becomes increasingly difficult, and in the absence of Army seaplanes it has been found necessary to rely on the development and use of the lighter-than-air ship. The problem of communication with airplanes has also been found to be considerably greater than with dirigibles.

It is not expected that the Navy will be seriously concerned if the Army desires to continue its work with the lighter-than-air craft, because the necessity of this course of action is believed to be obvious to Navy Air Service heads. The fact that both the Army and Navy referred in committee hearings to the purchase of dirigibles in Great Britain need not be considered as an indication of existing competition or cross-purposes between the two departments, as there has been a definite agreement between the two Services that they will not both purchase the same product abroad. It has been pointed out that if the Navy should contract with Great Britain first to obtain the latest British type of dirigible, the Army will purchase elsewhere. Both have considered the wisest course to be to make at least one purchase each abroad, so as to buy the sum total of the experience of other countries, rather than go to the expense and consume the time necessary to accomplish the same results in this country.

DEVELOPMENT IN AIRPLANE EQUIPMENT.

In order to stimulate the inventiveness of Americans the Equipment Section of the Engineering Division, Air Service, has issued a statement relative to certain devices, appliances, etc., which it is hoped may be forthcoming through the study of inventors and designers. These include: Gasoline tank which will withstand a salvo of fifteen shots fired at a range of thirty yards with caliber .30 ammunition, equally mixed, service, tracer, incendiary and armor-piercing bullets; airbag floats and landing skids to prevent airplanes from capsizing when landing on water; portable hangars for field service to hold four planes and provide all the conveniences of a stationary hangar; gasoline supply gauges accurate to the last half gallon; central electrical power plant for the radio, heating and lighting installation, which will overcome the resistance of the wind driven generators; mobile independent cranking device mounted on truck, electrically operated and automatic in disconnecting when engine begins firing.

NAVY POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL AT ANNAPOLIS OPENS.

Exercises were held at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on the night of June 12 marking the reopening of the Post-Graduate School of the Navy. The school is attended by twenty ordnance engineering officers and thirty officers from the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The exercises were attended by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and party, and by a large number of officers attached to the Naval Academy. In his address to the school the Secretary emphasized that the

students were assigned to the school for special training as experts because there must be a few officers who will be especially designated as expert engineers throughout the entire length of their service. He added: "Due to various reasons sufficient importance is not given by the officers of the Navy, as a whole, to the value of engineering duties. I think it would be well if all young officers, immediately upon completion of their course at the Naval Academy, were required to perform engineering duties in a ship for a certain continuous and definite time. It is my opinion that their experience would serve as the best foundation for all the duties which young officers would be called upon to perform in their future service. . . . It is a false theory that some men shall give themselves to problems of battle practice, others to engineering and to ordnance. The great commander is greater if he has been trained in all, for knowledge of engineer and ordnance duties is essential to the highest when in command of modern machine warfare."

AMERICAN AIRMEN SUPERIOR TO GERMANS.

In his endorsement to a letter from General Pershing commending the Air Service, A.E.F., Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, A.E.F., says: "Whatever measure of success the Air Service, A.E.F., attained was, above all things, due to the splendid qualities of its officer and soldier personnel. The squadrons and balloon companies actually on the front worked untiringly. The flying officers displayed great gallantry, the ground officers and soldiers in all organizations worked continuously, faithfully and intelligently to keep the equipment in order, to promote efficiency and to make this service count in the world war. Much of the great task of carrying on a modern war is performed far from the sights and scenes of battle, unstimulated by the heat of struggle and without hope of glory. In the offices, in the shops, in the hangars, at depots, production centers and schools, the soldiers of the Air Service labored tirelessly and gave in full measure the best that was in them. The results show that, although pitted against the best that Germany could produce, the enemy more than met his match and that the Air Service, A.E.F., played its part in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

EXTENSION OF LEAVE TO NAVY RECRUITS.

The Bureau of Navigation on June 12 issued instructions to all ships and stations giving authority to grant leave for thirty days, upon enlistment, to men who have been discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Commanding officers are authorized to grant the leave immediately upon enlistment to those who enlist aboard seagoing ships provided the ship is not expected to sail for a distant port; otherwise "leave should be granted as soon thereafter as practicable." Authority is also extended to all ships and stations to transfer all ex-soldier and ex-marines who enlist to the nearest receiving ship for outfit and preliminary detention, in lieu of sending them to training stations. Such men, if enlisted as apprentice seamen, may be advanced to the rating of seaman, second class, immediately, it is stated.

STAFF COLLEGE PLANS NOT COMPLETE.

Final development of the plans for the General Staff College, which will convene on Sept. 1, 1919, to take the place of the Army War College, is being held up until Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., returns from France. General McAndrew, who was detached from duty as Chief of Staff of the A.E.F. to head of the new Staff College, arrived at Hoboken on the U.S.S. Leviathan June 12. It has been indicated that he will exercise his own judgment to a large extent in choosing the personnel for instruction purposes and in completing the details of the new plan.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TEMPORARY NON-COMS.

Information is published to the Service that men who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, now holding temporary warrants as non-commissioned officers in staff corps or bureaus, whom it is desirable to retain, may be re-enlisted and have their temporary warrants continued in force until termination of the present emergency. It is directed that it be carefully explained to each man before re-enlisting that the warrant is for the period of emergency only and that permanent appointment will depend upon prescribed examinations and existing vacancies under the law for the permanent forces.

NEW NAVY REGISTER FOR 1919 ISSUED.

The new Navy Register for Jan. 1, 1919, is just off the press and is being distributed from the Navy Department. The volume is nearly double the size of the 1918 issue, which contains 670 pages. The 1919 issue contains 1,282 pages, of which 358 are devoted to Naval Reserve Force. Among the innovations is the notation of the award of Naval War College diplomas. The Register should be ready for general distribution about June 16.

OFFICERS CANNOT BUY ARMY MOTORS.

Disapproval has been given to the request for authority for the sale of non-standard passenger autos to officers of the Army and directions given that no officer of the Army be permitted to purchase a Government-owned automobile, the War Department announces.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The Senate on June 6 passed S. 1213, to amend Section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Under the bill as passed the question of determining the right to vocational training would be entirely with the Federal Board for Vocational Training, and the board could at once provide vocational rehabilitation for those more than 4,000 handicapped men who have been waiting months for this help and could handle all the new cases, estimated to be in the neighborhood of 10,000. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance would be relieved from further responsibility under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and could proceed to determine the compensation of this large group of disabled men who will be pursuing courses under the Federal board, and provided with proper support for themselves and their dependents. Under the proposed amendment to Section 2, compensation under Article 3 of the War Risk Insurance Act would not be paid for the period during which any person was being furnished by the board with a course of vocational rehabilitation and support. The person so receiving support, if a single man without dependents, would receive \$75 per month. If with dependents, \$75 per month plus the several sums prescribed as family allowance under Section 204 of Article 2 of the War Risk Insurance Act.

The Senate on June 12 passed the bill authorizing appointment of a commission to acquire an American cemetery in France in which would be buried the bodies of American soldiers who lost their lives in that country during the war. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the establishment of the cemetery.

Coast Guard-Navy Merger Bill Introduced.

Representative Guy E. Campbell of Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H.R. 5516) in the House on June 11 providing for the permanent transfer of the U.S. Coast Guard to the Navy. The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Mr. Campbell, who introduced the Coast Guard merger bill last session, said on June 12 that additional hearings would be held on the measure. He indicated that those who favor the bill are hopeful that Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass has changed his attitude towards the merger, saying: "Mr. Glass at least has a fair-minded attitude on the matter now, which is more than he did last time the bill was up."

Bills Before Congress appear on page 1444.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1920.

House Committee Reports Bill.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the estimates for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, on June 7 reported the bill, H.R. 5227, with a recommendation that it pass. According to the committee report, the War Department based its estimates, submitted to the committee last January, on an average Army for the fiscal year 1920 of the strength of 509,900 enlisted men and 28,579 officers. The report continues:

"The work of demobilization is progressing somewhat faster than was anticipated by the War Department at that time. The committee therefore felt warranted in appropriating for an Army of the average strength of 400,000 enlisted men and 22,149 officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

"The bill is an appropriation bill, pure and simple. It carries practically no new legislation. The committee felt that it was most important to have the bill enacted into law before July 1. Thousands of men are being demobilized every day and granted their discharges. Upon leaving the Army they are entitled to their final pay and transportation. There will be no money available for this purpose after June 30, 1919, unless this bill is speedily enacted into law. For this reason the committee tried to avoid the insertion of such propositions as might be construed as dictating the future policy of Congress with respect to the Military Establishment. However, it was thought advisable to insert a proviso at the end of the bill, which reads as follows:

"And provided further, That no part of any of the appropriations made herein, nor any of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support and maintenance of the Army or the Military Establishment shall be expended for the purchase of real estate.

"The purpose of it is obvious. The committee believe that all future purchases of land for military purposes should be specifically authorized by act of Congress."

Reorganization to be Taken Up Later On.

The report continues:

"It is the intention of the committee to take up an Army reorganization bill later on in the session. The committee felt, at this time, it would be justified in cutting the estimates to a point that prudence and safety warrant. During our active participation in the war Congress voted appropriations unstintingly for the use of the Chief Executive and the War Department in putting our country in a position in which our participation in the conflict should be powerfully effective, with the hope of bringing a speedy termination to the struggle. Happily, through the liberality of Congress these ends were quickly attained. We are now returning to a peace-time basis. We feel that the taxpayers of the country will be called upon to carry the great burden of indebtedness that the war entailed for many years to come. They will have a heavy load to bear at best. The committee felt that it should make every effort to make that load as light as possible without detriment to our Military Establishment.

"The bill carries a total appropriation of \$800,197,000. The bill which the committee reported on Feb. 19, 1919, which failed of passage in the Senate, carried the amount of \$1,117,289,488.56. But as stated hereinbefore, that was for an army of an average strength for the next fiscal year of 509,900 enlisted men and 28,579 officers, whereas this bill provides for an army of an average strength of 400,000 fewer enlisted men and 6,430 fewer officers."

Provisions of the Army Bill.

Aside from the items for pay, subsistence and transportation of the Army, the largest single item in the appropriation bill is \$15,000,000 for the Air Service. In this connection the bill carries a proviso:

"That no part of any appropriations herein shall be used unless all former civilian flying instructors who were dismissed on or about Dec. 31, 1918, shall be reinstated on application to their former positions as from the date of such dismissal up to and including June 30, 1919: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any civilian flying in-

structor dismissed prior to Dec. 31, 1918, for misconduct or incompetency.

Hereafter warrant officers shall receive the same increase of pay for service beyond the continental limits of the United States as is allowed to commissioned officers of the Army.

Pay of enlisted men is to be continued in force on the present war-time basis, as provided in Section 10 of the Selective Service Act, and it is also provided:

"That the pay due enlisted men of the Army shall not be withheld from them by reason of the fact that their service records or other official papers showing the status of their accounts with respect to pay have been lost or not returned from overseas and, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, these men may be paid upon their personal affidavit as to date of last payment and condition of their accounts. Payments made in accordance with such regulations (or which have already been made upon the affidavit of the soldier) shall be passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to the credit of the disbursing officers making them.

The National Guard.

For the National Guard, officers' pay is put down for \$1,000,000; enlisted men's pay \$5,000,000. Some of the other National Guard items follow: Horses for mounted units, \$1,000,000; Forage, bedding, and so forth, for horses, \$1,000,000; Help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment, \$1,500,000; Camps of instruction, \$4,000,000; General expenses, equipment and instruction, \$500,000; pay (armory drill), \$5,000,000.

In regard to issue of supplies the bill provides as follows:

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue from surplus stores now on hand and purchased for the U.S. Army such articles of clothing and equipment matériel as may be needed by the National Guard organized under the Act of June 3, 1916, which law is still in force and applicable to state forces. This issue will be made without charge against Militia appropriations and will be reimbursed in kind for all Federal property brought into service by state troops. Issue will be made as soon as the provisions of Act of June 3, 1916, shall have been fulfilled: Provided, That the provisions of Sec. 62, Act of June 3, 1916, will be considered fulfilled if the first strength mentioned therein be attained by June 30, 1919, and the other increments provided therein be attained by successive years thereafter: Provided further, That this will not prevent any state from compliance with the provisions of Sec. 62 as now worded: Provided further, That the appropriations and provisions of this act referring to the National Guard become applicable and available upon the date this becomes a law.

Army Appropriations in the House.

Discussion of the Army Appropriation bill in the House on June 11 and 12 resulted in the appropriation for "Pay of the Army" being reduced to provide for an average Army of 300,000 men and a cut of \$90,543,000 being made in the estimates as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. After the action of the House on June 11 fixing the size of the Army at 300,000, Mr. Kahn revised the estimates throughout so far as pay, subsistence, transportation, clothing and equipment were concerned. The major reductions were: Pay, \$46,500,000; subsistence, \$22,500,000; regular supplies, Q.M.C., \$7,900,000; transportation, \$6,200,000; clothing and equipment, \$8,250,000.

The committee had added to the bill additional legislation preventing the use of appropriations or "unexpended balances" for the purchase of real estate. A point of order that the "rider" was new legislation was raised by Mr. Crisp and it was sustained and before any more definite action was taken the session came to an end. The sentiment of the House was clearly in favor of the committee view that no further expenditure of money for the purchase of land should be made, and Mr. Kahn announced that the Rules Committee would be requested to provide a special rule allowing the legislation to remain in the bill.

During the debate on June 12 one legislative amendment was embodied in the bill concerning recruitment in the National Guard. This amendment provided that all National Guardsmen who served as enlisted men during the war and who may apply for enlistment in the National Guard within a period of six months after the passage of the act may, at their option, enlist for a period of one year, with the additional privilege of re-enlisting for one other one-year period. This amendment was introduced by Representative Sanford of New York, on the theory that very few men who have served during the war will want to enlist for the present National Guard term of six years. It was also indicated that an effort will be made to have inserted in the bill in the Senate a provision granting the same privilege to members of National Guard organizations already enlisted.

The House committee was enabled to make the almost immediate revision of the estimates according to the new scale largely through the co-operation and efforts of Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, jr., and Capt. W. de LaB. Anderson, of the office of the Director of Finance. These two officers assisted the committee clerks, James A. Buchanan, and the chairman throughout the hearings.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION HEARINGS.

Yards and Docks Needs.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, asked for appropriations amounting to \$10,000,000 when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs June 6. This item is an increase of \$2,500,000 over the amount carried in the last appropriation bill, but is \$2,500,000 under the original estimate, as maintenance of the Great Lakes, Newport and Hampton Roads training stations has been transferred to the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Parks said it would be impossible to maintain the stations to be kept in commission with \$7,500,000, the sum allowed during the last session. When he told of the expenditure of \$3,000,000 during the war for construction purposes in connection with his bureau, Chairman Butler pointed out that no construction was authorized, suggesting that Admiral Parks had acted beyond his authority. The officer said, however, that the construction items had been contingencies under the emergency and that the greater part had not come to his attention before undertaken by yard commanders. Mr. Butler asked that he submit at his convenience all construction contracts during the war, showing amount expended and the work done. The limitation made by the House of \$1,000,000 for payment of clerical, inspection, drafting, messenger and other classified work in the yards and stations was changed in the Senate committee to \$1,500,000. This increase, Admiral Parks said, was on account of an increase in the pay of drafting and technical clerks; on an average of approximately \$1.70 per day.

Medicine and Surgery.

Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, asked for the

appropriation as reported by the Senate committee, \$10,200,000. The House originally passed an item of \$1,750,000, but on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the Senate committee increased this amount to \$7,500,000 because expenses in the care of troops being brought home would devolve almost entirely on this one appropriation. Admiral Braisted said the Navy needs a minimum of six and one-half medical officers for each thousand personnel. In estimating the personnel it was necessary to include not only enlisted strength, but also commissioned and warrant officers. The strength of the medical force estimated for next year, he said, was between 1,100 and 1,200 officers. Mr. Britten asked: "Admiral, do you anticipate having any difficulty in maintaining the ranks of your medical officers filled up with first class men if you have this number of officers?" The Admiral replied that he did not.

Representative Hicks asked how many accommodations would be provided for in Navy hospitals on land owned by the Government. Admiral Braisted said that present accommodations were sufficient for 14,167 men, of which 12,160 are provided for in institutions on Government-owned land. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, he said, is now operating thirty-one hospitals, all but one in the United States; and all but three, those at Pelham Bay, Ford's Island and New London, owned by the Government. There are only two Navy hospitals on the Pacific coast, one at Seattle and one at Mare Island. Mr. Kettner asked: "In view of the statement by the Secretary of the Navy that hereafter the fleet will be divided into two parts and one of these forces will be maintained on the Pacific, will this affect the hospital situation to any extent?"

"Yes," replied Admiral Braisted, "it will. During the war we greatly enlarged the facilities at Seattle, and Mare Island is also better equipped to handle a large number of men." Plans for utilizing San Diego for a hospital station, he added had been a hope of the Navy for twenty years, and he believed it looked more favorable now than ever before.

There was very little discussion of the estimates submitted by the Surgeon General, Chairman Butler saying: "I don't think we can disturb the figures presented by the Admiral. The responsibility would be too great." The items included in the appropriation are \$7,500,000 for the Medical Department, \$1,000,000 for contingencies, \$700,000 for bringing home the bodies of officers and enlisted men who died abroad, and \$1,000,000 for the care of hospital patients. Admiral Braisted said: "There is one thing which the Secretary asked me to speak about. That is the morale work of the Navy. This work, which has been growing in the Navy for years, has now come to be one of the finest things in the Navy, and it is nearer to my heart than any other one thing. I want to emphasize its importance as earnestly as I can, by telling you gentlemen that it is indispensable to the happiness of the boys on board ship and in stations."

Steam Engineering.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, asked for an appropriation on the basis of the existing estimates. He merely made a formal statement to the committee in which he requested the sum of \$35,000,000 for all engineering purposes.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1919-20 to the House on June 12. The bill shows a marked reduction in the amount to be appropriated from that requested by the Navy Department, and also a considerable cut in the figures as reported by the committee at the last session of Congress. The total carried in the bill is \$598,608,764.88 for purely naval purposes, with an additional \$2,850,000 for completion of construction on Coast Guard vessels, making a grand total of \$601,518,764.88, as compared with \$720,693,000.33 contained in the bill which was passed by the last House. The reduction is largely due to an extensive cut in the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the Navy. The measure which passed the House in February provided for an authorization of the strength of the temporary establishment of 225,000 enlisted men, and appropriations were based on that number for the year.

The present measure has a new feature in which the enlisted and commissioned personnel will be scaled down by definite figures as demobilization proceeds. The bill provides for a temporary enlisted strength from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1919, of 241,000; from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, of 191,000; and from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920, of 170,000; or an average for the year of 193,000 men. The authorized number of enlisted men in the Marine Corps is temporarily increased to 27,400 from 17,400. The bill which previously passed the House provided for 50,000 men in the Marine Corps, to be reduced to 25,000 men plus the difference between 25,000 and the number remaining on duty in the A.E.F. The number of officers for the Navy and Marine Corps during the fiscal year 1920 will be based on a certain percentage of the enlisted strength, determined by the committee to be four per cent. The report of the committee in introducing the bill says the officers will be released or reduced to former ratings or grades as the number of enlisted men is decreased. In order to maintain the enlisted strength at the figures arbitrarily set by the committee, the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Navy "to call or continue in active service on strictly naval duties, with their consent, such numbers of the male members of the Naval Reserve Force (other than commissioned and warrant officers) as may be necessary to maintain the authorized total strength for the periods herein authorized."

The cut in the estimates from the amounts asked for by the Secretary of the Navy and the bureau chiefs was uniform, practically every item having been reduced below the minimum estimate made by the department. The committee made it clear by its action that the need for economy was, in its opinion, more urgent than the requirements of the establishment which Navy heads declared could not be efficiently maintained at the figures finally set. The testimony of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., is an example of expert opinion regarding the result of cutting appropriations below the official estimate, which was apparently ignored by the committee in its anxiety for economy. General Barnett declared that it would be impossible for the Marine Corps to do its Navy duty at all if the personnel were cut below 47,000 men. He said that there were nearly 20,000 Marines in the A.E.F. at the present time, and approximately 8,000 in foreign stations, leaving none for Navy duties or for shore duties in the United States under the limitation to 27,400.

Aviation received a big cut, the committee reducing the item from \$45,000,000 requested to \$15,000,000.

The bill would also do away with the women Reservists who have been on duty on shore stations, rated as yeomen (F), to whom Mr. Butler particularly objected. The bill provides that "female members of the Naval Reserve Force and the Marine Corps Reserve shall as soon as practicable, and in no event later than thirty days after the date of approval of this act, be placed on inactive duty. Members of the Reserve Force shall not hereafter be ordered to perform active duty on shore which is ordinarily performed by civilians, and all Reservists now performing such duties shall be relieved from such duty within thirty days of approval of this act."

Continuation of war-time pay was provided for in the bill. Secretary Daniels having told the committee that he thought it would be impossible to recruit the Navy up to its required strength unless the emergency pay continued. An important legislative feature of the bill as reported from the committee was a paragraph furnishing relief to disbursing officers who made payments to enlisted men in the absence of service records, when such payments are certified by the Secretary of the Navy to have been made under emergency conditions. The bill was introduced early in the day, but the debate on the Army bill continued through the session on June 12, so that the Navy bill could not be taken up for consideration.

GENERAL SHARPE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

Denies Statements Made by Senator.

At the twice repeated request of Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., formerly Quartermaster General of the Army, Senator Freylinghuysen of New Jersey had read into the Congressional Record of June 2 three letters written to the Senator by General Sharpe, in the first one of which that officer replies at length to criticisms of General Sharpe's conduct of the direction of the work of the Quartermaster Corps made by the New Jersey Senator in a speech in Congress. General Sharpe quotes from Mr. Freylinghuysen's speech the statement: "The preliminary investigations made by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in December, 1917, demonstrated unmistakably that three chiefs of bureaus had each failed as an effective administrator of his 'bureau,' and makes this reply:

"I maintain, and a perusal of the testimony will substantiate the claim, that the evidence does not justify that assertion, so far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned, but will show that I obeyed my orders. That the investigation was not conducted on lines to ascertain if the chief of that department had been assisted or hampered in his efforts to organize the department; and if hampered in his efforts to effectively organize, a bureau chief could not justly be blamed for failure. Furthermore, the office of the Quartermaster General was carefully organized after consultation with one of the best firms of efficiency experts in New York which makes a specialty of such work, and was, after consultation with those experts, arranged to efficiently handle the work devolved upon it by law and to meet the requirements of the law then in force. The many changes made in the organization were all based upon the authority now known as the Overman law, but it must be remembered that that law was not in effect at the time of the investigation. The office had, however, a complete plan for expanding under the existing law to transact the greatly increased business consequent to entry upon war, and this plan was put into operation prior to the declaration of war, and was said to be the best, most practical and comprehensive of any that had been suggested. The Committee on Military Affairs was not informed of this, as matters relating to the clerical force were assigned to another committee, but it is important in connection with your statement concerning administration."

What the Q.M.C. Did.

General Sharpe then sets Senator Freylinghuysen right as to the facts in the appointment of himself and his two brother officers, referred to by the Senator as major generals, and then recalls to the Senator that at the time the hearings of the Senate Committee referred to took place the members of the committee stated to him (General Sharpe) that they "were not after me, but after the Council of National Defense." The letter continues:

"Then you add, 'These officers had seen long service, with honorable careers; further investigation may absolve them from blame,' which appears to indicate that you are doubtful that your facts are correctly established."

"Was any evidence of failure of effective administration shown in the investigation in matters relating to pay, transportation, construction of training camps and cantonments (for you must remember that at that time the Cantonment Division was a part of the Quartermaster General's office, and he had to submit and explain the estimates); the supply of animals, harness, wagons (to procure the necessary wood to build, which it was necessary to have a force of men to cut the trees and to have the wood seasoned in kilns built specially for the purpose); the supply of automobiles and motor trucks, the latter subject involving the development of the standard truck, which all qualified to speak of have declared to be one of the important achievements of the war; and attention is invited to the fact that the present organization of the Motor Transport Corps follows practically the lines which effort was made to accomplish, and is now administered by the very officers who were charged with those duties while in the Quartermaster Corps; the establishment of the Quartermaster's Training School at Jacksonville, which provided the officers and personnel to be sent abroad (several thousand officers and over 70,000 men passed through that school); the organization of the Remount Service, together with the establishment of (at that time) twenty-two remount depots; the organization of the ice-plant companies erected abroad; the Graves Registration Service units for abroad; the mechanical shop truck units; the immense Quartermaster's mechanical repair shops, which made possible the work of salvage and reclamation of the enormous amount of matériel in France (there are three of these shops in this country—at Baltimore, Atlanta and San Antonio; a visit to one would show the immense plant installed); the stevedore regiments; the labor companies; the motor-truck companies; the motor-car companies; the wagon companies; the pack-train companies; the motor supply companies; the supply companies; over 100 bakery companies, with their personnel and complete equipment, which companies produced the bread so well received in France; the es-

tablishment of twenty-seven schools for bakers and cooks, which provided the bakers needed in this country and in France, Russia and Italy, as well as the mess sergeants and trained cooks for the new organizations created in the National Army, and made it possible to handle the drafts, subsequent to the first, by using the personnel then in the Service; and the arrangements for providing cooks and supplying hot meals to the first draft upon reporting at the cantonments?"

"The foregoing organizations and activities were hardly touched upon in the preliminary investigation, but reports from those who have been abroad show that they were in successful operation over there, and the records of the War Department will show that the foundations for them were laid here in this country, and it is a fact that many of these foundations were planned in the office of the Quartermaster General, based upon study of the war in France, many months before our country declared war; and a further fact that all the foundations referred to were constructed within six months after we entered the war, foundations upon which all the building has been erected, and that the officers of the Quartermaster Department are entitled to the credit of preparing those foundations. More faithful, loyal, devoted and unselfish service, rendered under trying conditions, cannot be found. It is for these officers I appeal to your sense of fairness and justice, for I am convinced that after reading the above you will realize that you did not state the facts concerning the matters I have referred to."

The other two letters printed in the Record at the same time as the above were written on May 13 and May 19, and were requests from General Sharpe to Senator Freylinghuysen that he have the first letter printed in the Congressional Record.

COURTS-MARTIAL SYSTEM HEARINGS.

The committee of the American Bar Association that held a series of hearings on the courts-martial system of the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C., during April and May resumed the hearings in Chicago on June 9 with Major Gen. Robert Alexander and Lieut. Col. Eugene R. West, both of the Regular Army, as witnesses before the committee. The principal discussion of the opening session was devoted to the bill presented by Senator Chamberlain in the Senate and by Representative Royal C. Johnson in the House to revise courts-martial procedure, a summary of which measure appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1320, issue of May 24.

Colonel West, who is a retired officer on duty in the office of the J.A.G., told the committee the bill was prepared by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., formerly acting J.A.G., at the instance of the Secretary of War, and that copies were given to the two Congressmen when the original was delivered to the Secretary, that original being now in the J.A.G.'s office. He said the bill not only gave the judge advocate the power to constitute the court, rule on all questions of jurisdiction, decide the admissibility of evidence and pass sentence, but also empowered him to approve or disapprove the court's findings as to fact.

Colonel West argued this reduced the court itself to the status of adviser to the judge advocate in the case, and agreed with the members of the committee that it continues the "one-man system," to which much objection has been made, merely substituting the J.A.G. for the commanding general in a division or department. He also said the bill would allow three privates or non-commissioned officers to try superiors, inasmuch as the provision that at least one man of such rank shall sit on cases involving a private or non-com. does not prevent a special or general court from consisting solely of men from the ranks. He added the bill omits the qualifying phrase "except an officer" in giving jurisdiction to such courts and empowers them to try cases involving dismissal or loss of files, which cases could apply only to officers.

General Alexander thought the provisions of the bill, constituting the judge advocate of a court-martial its presiding judge, would be dangerous unless the officer was relieved of the prosecuting duties. He suggested there was need of legislation to compel the reviewing authority to return cases for retrial where there was a fatal defect in the earlier procedure. He also suggested that certain officers should be especially trained to preside at courts-martial and to act as counsel for the defense.

Colonel West's Recommendations.

Colonel West completed his discussion of the proposed courts-martial reform bill on June 10 by suggesting that the following changes be made in the measure: "First," Colonel West said: "There should be a more complete preliminary investigation by competent officers, thus reducing the number of trials by special and general courts; second, only thoroughly competent officers should be detailed to courts-martial, thus insuring better courts; third, better counsel should be assured both the accused and the Government. With these things accomplished, there would be no need of remedial legislation."

Chairman Gregory asked whether there should not be a provision excepting women from the death penalty, having in mind the death of Edith Cavell. Colonel West agreed with the chairman that it would be only consistent with the Anglo-Saxon attitude on the Cavell case to except women from the death penalty, but he added: "I believe that a woman spy deserves the same fate as a man spy; otherwise we would open the gates wide to the most resourceful class of spies that is known."

After announcing that the committee had reached a general agreement that "the courts-martial system of the American Army could be improved by providing adequate counsel for accused men" the chairman stated that only two days more would be devoted to taking testimony. Then the committee will draw up its report of the investigation. It was indicated that no attempt would be made to prepare a bill to substitute for that drawn by Colonel Ansell.

Enlisted Men on Courts-Martial.

Capt. J. M. Dickinson, jr., of Chicago, and Donald M. Denison, of Grand Rapids, Mich., appeared before the committee on June 12 and expressed their approval of the idea of having enlisted men serve on courts-martial. Captain Dickinson said he believed such a step would tend to convince the men that all officers were not their personal enemies.

To gain an impression of an enlisted man's views on the bill advocating courts-martial reform the committee heard Sergt. Lawrence Packwood, of the Regular Army. He expressed the opinion that no civilian should have anything to do with administering military justice, because such a change would unnecessarily encroach upon

military discipline. Neither did he favor having enlisted men serve as members of courts. "That would breed animosity, I am sure," said Packwood. He also opposed the idea of having the judge advocate of a court pronounce sentence instead of the members of the court. He told the committee that much of the dissatisfaction with the results of military trials was traceable to indifferent or incompetent counsel for the defense, and advocated the establishment of an independent section of the Judge Advocate General's Department to conduct defenses and to assure men of competent defenders of major rank.

MR. DANIELS ATTACKS NAVY LEAGUE.

During the course of the hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on June 7 Mr. Britten interrupted the placid course of the proceedings by inquiring of Secretary Daniels if the ban placed on the Navy League by Mr. Daniels as a result of the charges made by the organization as to the Mare Island explosion was not to be lifted. Mr. Britten said that the Navy League was capable of doing a great welfare work in the Navy, and it would be glad to do it if the ban were removed. Pounding the table at which he was sitting while giving information to the committee, Mr. Daniels made a sharp attack on the officials and members of the Navy League, declaring that he would not recognize the organization or allow it to take part in any naval activities while he was Secretary of the Navy. He continued: "In the midst of war this organization issued a formal statement that was a false and an infamous slander on one of the best men in the Navy, charging him, at the instigation of labor organizations, with committing a crime. After the explosion at Mare Island they accused me of shielding the men responsible and conducting a half-hearted investigation. It was a base lie, and those who said it realize it was a lie."

Mr. Britten pointed out that the organization has changed, that they were different men, and asked why they should be held responsible for something others did. To this Mr. Daniels replied:

"I am an expert on camouflage, and I can see through camouflage of that organization. Besides, we do not need a league to help us which gives prominence to men in it for personal glory. Not until the Navy League is dead, damned and resuscitated will I ever consider recognizing such an organization. We do not want any side-shows that stab us in the back. The league of which President Wilson is president, and of which I am the executive, is all the show we need. Nor do we want a wet nurse to the Navy. The people of the country are behind the Navy, and we do not need this organization."

A Reply from the League.

The Navy League held its annual meeting in New York city on June 10, and after the meeting Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War and president of the league, issued a statement replying to Mr. Daniels's attack. After pointing out that the Navy League was born a decade before Mr. Daniels took office and had worked hard for the betterment of the Navy at a time when there was little public interest in the Service, the statement declared that the future of the Navy League is for the people and not Mr. Daniels to decide. It continues:

"In the meantime we shall insist upon a fair comparison of the relative services to the Navy and the country of Josephus Daniels and the Navy League, and we shall maintain the right to criticize our public servants. Until the threat of immediate war actually hung upon the borders of our country, Josephus Daniels was the single greatest obstruction to the creation of an adequate and efficient Navy. If to urge an adequate Navy when Josephus Daniels would not constitute an offense, then the Navy League should be 'damned.' Admiral Bradley A. Fiske was the leading champion of preparedness among the personnel of the Navy. Fearlessly he enunciated the truth of naval needs and proper naval policy. He was hounded into humiliation and impotence by Josephus Daniels. If to have upheld his hands and to have aided in interpreting to our people his message of the Navy's need, when Josephus Daniels was trying to destroy him, as he now tries to destroy the Navy League, is an offense, then the Navy League should be 'damned.'"

"But the future attitude of the Navy League to Mr. Daniels will be what it has been in the past. When he is right we shall applaud him. When we think he is wrong, we shall say so. Though he inhibited the naval preparation before the war, we praise him for doing his best to aid in winning the war when in it. Though he hounded Fiske before the war, we praise him for supporting Sims in the war. Though he would not build a Navy in 1912, when it could have been built for \$500,000,000, we praise him for starting to build it in 1917, though it cost \$1,200,000,000. And we risk the statement that \$700,000,000 is a good deal for the American people to pay in excess cost for the privilege of having Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy."

The statement also declared that the Navy League would ask for a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to give that body certain information regarding the "purposes, principles and services of the organization to the Navy and to the country."

CLAIMS FOR LOST PROPERTY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just handed down a decision in the cases of U.S. v. Conrad S. Babcock and U.S. v. Herbert B. Hayden, which were tried together, in which it reverses the Court of Claims, which rendered a judgment in favor of each of these claimants; in the Babcock case for the value of a horse lost in the military Service, and in the Hayden case for property lost during the Texas flood. Both cases were appealed by the United States, and the only question considered was whether the Court of Claims had jurisdiction to consider claims under the act of March 3, 1885. The Supreme Court held that the statute plainly indicated that Congress did not intend the Court of Claims to review the action of the accounting officers. The act provides:

"That any claim which shall be presented and acted on under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered." The court holds that "These words express clearly the intention to confer upon the Treasury Department exclusive jurisdiction and to make its decisions final."

In view of this decision the Court of Claims will hereafter consider no claims for horses lost in the Ser-

vice nor any of the claims arising out of the Texas flood. Some of the latter claims, however, are now being settled in the accounting offices where a proper showing is made. The merits of the Texas flood cases, which the Court of Claims decided in favor of Colonel Hayden, were not reviewed at all by the Supreme Court. The case was decided entirely on the question of the jurisdiction of the court. There is therefore nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court which would stand in the way of a settlement in the Treasury.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 29, Mr. New.—Authorizing the loan of aircraft material to educational institutions.

S. 602, Mr. Lodge.—To authorize the acquisition and operation by the United States of the Cape Cod Canal.

S. 603, Mr. Smoot.—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the National Soldier Settlement Act.

S. 1347, Mr. Lodge.—For the allowance of certain claims for difference in pay growing out of service in the Navy, as reported by the Court of Claims.

S. 1376, Mr. Randall (by request).—To create an Auxiliary Engineer Corps in the U. S. Army for duty on works of public improvement. Authorizes a non-combatant Corps of Engineers, which shall be under command and direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. Personnel to be assigned by the Chief of Engineers to duties under his charge; specifically on river and harbor improvements, inland waterways, locks and canals, fortifications, embankments, levees, dikes, breakwaters, piers, etc.

S. 1445, Mr. Penrose.—To equalize the effects of an act approved March 4, 1916, recognizing services of certain officers in connection with construction of the Panama Canal. That such officers of the Army and Navy as were assigned to duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company as assistant engineer or designing engineer, and who were found to be ineligible to benefit by the provisions of Sec. 3 of the act approved March 4, 1916, by reason of the fact that their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal were not all with the Isthmian Canal Commission, or for any other reason, shall be held to be entitled to the benefits of said act, provided such assignment was made prior to July 1, 1912.

H. J. Res. 99, Mr. Walsh.—Directing the United States Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.

H. J. Res. 107, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—For the relief of the relatives of the officers and enlisted men of the naval cadet corps. Directs payment of insurance.

H. R. 1234, Mr. Wilson, of Louisiana.—To provide soldiers, sailors and marines with capital for agricultural development.

H. R. 3083, Mr. Nolan.—That any person who has served one or more full terms of enlistment in the Army or in the Navy of the United States and has been honorably discharged from service therein shall be admitted as an inmate of any soldiers' or sailors' home of the United States upon reaching the age of sixty-four years.

H. R. 3160, Mr. Ireland.—Extending the benefits of the \$60 bonus to such men as were actually appointed or inducted by their respective local registration boards on or before Nov. 11, 1918, but who, due to the signing of the armistice, were not required to report at any camp, station, cantonment, or post of the armed forces of the United States.

H. R. 3186, Mr. Tillman.—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "National Soldier Settlement Act."

H. R. 3477, Mr. Hernandez.—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "National Soldier Settlement Act."

H. R. 3613, Mr. Sherwood.—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country.

H. R. 3709, Mr. Kahn.—That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pay of any retired enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War shall not be less than the maximum pension provided by the General Pension Act of May 31, 1912, as amended by Sec. 3 of the Act of June 10, 1913. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held to reduce the pay which any retired enlisted man is now receiving or to which he may be otherwise entitled.

H. R. 3736, Mr. Rayburn.—To amend the War Risk Insurance Act. Increases rates for disability, Sec. 302.

H. R. 3904, Mr. Neely.—To amend the Act to establish "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll," approved April 27, 1916. Service rendered subsequent to April 27, 1916, in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, or any branch of the military or naval service, shall not act as a bar to the allowance or payment or continuance of payment of the special pension of \$10 per month under the provisions of this act.

H. R. 4760, Mr. Darrow.—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U. S. Navy and to improve the status and efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the Navy.

Enlistments in National Guard.

H. R. 4331, Mr. LaGuardia.—To amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, in Sec. 69, to read: "Sec. 69.—Enlistments in the National Guard.—Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be the same as is or may be prescribed for the Regular Army. Provided, That irrespective of the provisions of law now or hereafter affecting enlistments in the Regular Army all persons who have served as enlisted men in the Army of the United States subsequent to April 6, 1917, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, may within six months after such discharge or within six months after the passage of this act enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year, and may re-enlist for like periods. Provided further, That enlisted men in the National Guard of the several states now serving under contracts providing for a six-year period of enlistment—three years in an active organization and the remaining three years in the National Guard Reserve—shall be afforded an opportunity to enlist for the periods specified above and upon entering into a new contract of enlistment for a period of three years under this authority shall be given credit for the period served under the old enlistment contract." Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Retirement for Emergency Officers.

H. R. 4987, Mr. Mason.—Secs. 1-3 amend Secs. 1231, 1234 and 1274 of the Revised Statutes to read:

"Sec. 1231. When a retiring board finds that an officer of the Regular Army, the National Guard, the National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers is incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity is a result of or incident of service, and such decision is approved by the President, said officer shall be retired from active service and placed on the list of retiring officers."

"Sec. 1234. Officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard, the National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers heretofore retiring from active service, shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement."

"Sec. 1274. Officers of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers retiring from active service, shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired."

"Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the War Department to name all commissioned officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have served in the Army of the United States and are now incapacitated for further active service by reason of wounds or disease received or incurred while in active service in the Army of the United States, to appear before a retiring board as now constituted and established."

"Sec. 5. That officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have been discharged from the Army of the United States and are now incapacitated for active service, and such incapacity is

the result of an incident of his service, shall be entitled to the full benefit of this act.

COAST GUARD IN ALASKA EPIDEMIC.

Subsequent to the receipt of the paragraph printed on page 1430 concerning the prevalence of influenza at Unalaska, Capt. Preston H. Ueberoth, U. S. C. G., commanding the cutter Bear, reported to the Navy Department on June 11 that conditions were improving. No new cases were reported at Unalaska and Dutch Harbor, and there had been a total of forty-three deaths. He reported that the men on the Bear were in good condition, but that there was influenza on the Unalga.

In reports which have reached Coast Guard headquarters in Washington the splendid and heroic service of the crew of Station No. 305, at Nome, Alaska, in the epidemic of influenza during the winter of 1918-19 has just come to light. The disease attacked the villages of the Alaskan eskimos with great violence and claimed a heavy toll of victims. But for the intelligent and untiring efforts of the Nome Coast Guardsmen, and particularly one member of the crew, Levi E. Ashton, the resulting mortality must certainly have been overwhelming. Although four members of the crew and two members of the keeper's family were stricken early in the period of the epidemic, all did splendid service in helping each other and in assisting the neighbors. It was beyond the power of the one doctor present to cope adequately with the 300 or more cases among the Eskimos in the outlying districts, and when these were brought in to the Columbia Hospital it was decided to place its direction in the hands of Surfman Ashton, who enlisted four gold miners as nurses.

By early December, the local epidemic being well under control, on the request of the Northwest Division, U. S. Bureau of Education, permission was given to Surfman Ashton to attempt to render assistance to Eskimos between Nome and Cape Prince of Wales. With medicine, nursing accessories and trail equipment, Ashton left Nome on Dec. 6 by dog team, driven by A. P. Brant, a former surfman in the Coast Guard. They covered the 160 miles across a trackless waste of snow and returned on March 1, visiting a dozen villages and attending upwards of 200 influenza victims. Ashton's diary of the trip is one of the most harrowing recitals of the ravages of disease and resultant death, paralleling the worst pictures of famine in the Far East. At a village named Wolly not one of the thirty inhabitants was found alive; at Teller, ninety-six miles from Nome, he learned that one white man and sixty natives had died from the disease; at Lost River all the natives were dead. At Cape Prince of Wales a search of the cabins disclosed conditions that are indescribable. Practically every cabin contained one or more dead, the dying unable to move. In all 157 persons had succumbed. Here the school was made into a hospital and Surfman Ashton soon had 122 men, women and children under his care, while Brant and a native made the round trip to Teller, 136 miles, and brought in provisions. There Ashton worked on until Jan. 15, when he was taken down with the disease. But he recovered in three days and continued his ministrations until Feb. 15, when he and Brant started south, but were driven back by storm. They repeated the experience on Feb. 20. On the next day, however, they got away and all the way back to Nome stopped at villages and gave medical treatment.

Keeper Ross, of the Nome station, in transmitting Ashton's report, states that 800 Eskimos were carried off by the epidemic on Seward Peninsula. He expresses the opinion that had it not been for the effective work performed by the Coast Guard crew and the citizens of Nome generally, the native population of the peninsula "would have passed into history." As for the individual initiative and accomplishment of the Coast Guardsmen in fighting the scourge and taking care of its victims, words of commendation can add nothing to the record. It speaks for itself.

NATIONAL MATCH NOTES.

"Beat the Marines" is the appeal being made by Col. Morton C. Mumma, U. S. A., to candidates for places on the Cavalry rifle team of 1919, to represent that branch of the Service in the National Matches. The Colonel's appeal reads: "You know that the Marines have already put their men to work and the cable dispatches tell us that the first three men in the A. E. F. rifle competition, just completed, were Marines, and that they also won the regimental match. Our slogan is 'Beat the Marines' and with cordial support from every regimental commander I feel confident that the Cavalry can repeat its first and only National Match victory of 1913."

Lieut. Col. William G. Fay, U. S. M. C., inspector of target practice, in the Target Practice Bulletin of the Marine Corps accepts the defiance of the Cavalry riflemen, "Beat the Marines," and states that "all the trophies worth shooting for are now in Major General Commandant Barnett's office. With the help of God and a few marines we will keep them there."

The rifle detachment under command of Capt. J. E. Snow, with Capt. H. E. Leland and 2d Lieut. R. A. Shaw, twenty of the highest enlisted competitors from marine barracks at Mare Island, have been transferred to Quantico for the rifle competition for places on the Marine Corps team for the National Matches. The twenty men from overseas selected to compete for places on the team arrived in New York this week and will report at Quantico.

Candidates for the Army Cavalry Team and for the Army Infantry Team will assemble at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The teams are to be trained at Camp Dodge and proceed to the Navy rifle range, Caldwell, about Aug. 1. The commanding general of the Philippine Department has been authorized to send a rifle team of Philippine Scouts to take part in the National Matches.

Comdr. Carl T. Osburn, U. S. N., has been designated as captain of the Navy rifle team. A number of veterans of former National Matches are already on duty at the Caldwell rifle range, and various stations and ships have been ordered to send expert shots from which the Navy team will finally be picked. Eleven ensigns, recent graduates from the Naval Academy, and a number of specially selected officers, are also ordered to the troupe.

The War Department will send one team from each of the six ROTC training camps. ROTC training camps will be located at Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Camp Ouster, Mich.; Camp Funston, Kas., and Brooks of San Francisco, Calif. Colorado is preparing to send a civilian

team. Capt. Arthur Smith, of Denver, has been designated as team captain.

Kansas will be represented by both a National Guard team and a civilian team at the matches at the Navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Moore, The Adjutant General of South Carolina, has reported that his state will be represented by a team from the state troops, and also by a team from Citadel, the military college of South Carolina.

Under National Match rules, teams from state troops will fire in the same class and compete for the same trophy as the teams from the Federalized National Guard.

An opportunity will be offered sportsmen to contest for the all-round shooting championship of America in the course of the National Matches at the Navy range, Caldwell, during August. Traps for clay target shooting will be installed and will be under the direct supervision of the American Trapshooting Association. This means that all the marksmen who visit the range will have an opportunity to test their skill with rifle, pistol and shotgun.

The program for the clay target shoot will include a contest for the individual championship at singles, a five-man team championship and daily contests for efficiency medals issued by the American Trapshooting Association open to all. It is planned to conduct a big handicap tournament near the finish of the matches. The traps will be opened on or before July 1, and will remain in operation constantly until the end of the matches, about Sept. 1. The Navy range is twenty miles from New York city and easily reached by steam or electric railroad or by automobile.

The Navy mess hall is always open and the rate is about sixty cents per day and there will be several other restaurants at the range. One may reach the range in ten minutes from the town of Caldwell and in twenty minutes from the city of Montclair.

FLIGHT OF NAVY DIRIGIBLE C-5.

Lieut. Comdr. Emory W. Coll, U. S. N., who had command of the U. S. Navy dirigible C-5 on her flight the middle of May last from Montauk Point, N. Y., to St. Johns, N. E., in a report made public by the Navy Department gives interesting and complete details concerning the trip. He describes the preliminary work to make the trip possible, tells of the final preparations, the start, experiences on the flight, and how the airship after finally reaching St. Johns broke from her moorings and forced the abandonment of plans for a trans-Atlantic trip proposed. The total duration of the flight was twenty-five hours and fifty minutes. The distance covered was 1,022 sea miles, taking no account of wide variations from courses caused by very bad air conditions. These variations undoubtedly greatly increased the actual distance.

The dirigible started from Montauk Point for St. Johns at 8 a. m., May 14, with air conditions generally excellent, and wind about eighteen miles an hour. The course was set for Chatham on Cape Sable, N. S., and land fall was made about twenty miles north of that place at 2:30 p. m. Course was set for Liverpool, N. S., and extremely rough air conditions were encountered, subjecting the C-5 to the severest strains possible, but no failures of any kind occurred. Liverpool was reached at 3:45 p. m., when the C-5 passed to sea for a distance of about ten miles, the course being held along the coast. Air conditions were still rough and steadily becoming worse. The dirigible passed abeam of Halifax at 5:10 p. m., air condition growing worse and difficulty was experienced in holding the C-5 to her course. At 11:15 p. m. the dirigible passed over Scutari Island and continued course for St. Johns until daylight of May 15. Radio communication was established with the U. S. S. Chicago, which had previously come to the harbor of St. Johns. Air conditions were so rough that it was next to impossible to follow the compass course and at one point the C-5 was brought low enough to inquire the proper direction and the line of the course was followed to Topsail. The landing was finally made at Pleasantville in perfect shape at 9:50 a. m., May 15, the dirigible having been in the air twenty-five hours and fifty minutes.

The overland trip over Newfoundland was under extremely rough air conditions with a wind of about forty miles per hour and stronger in the gusts. Great credit is due to Lieutenant (jg.) Lawrence and Ensign Campbell, who made it. The ground crew, under command of Lieut. U. G. Little, U. S. N. R. F., had been thoroughly instructed in their duties and carried out their part of the landing in a most satisfactory manner. The final loss of the C-5 during a gale, after she was secured to the ground, Commander Coll states, was wholly unavoidable.

During the flight to St. Johns cold was the greatest discomfort, but not really serious. Had the crew not been outfitted with flying suits completely lined with fur the cold would have been severe. The greatest trial was that smoking is not carried on in a dirigible. Before starting from Montauk a supply of milk chocolate, canned fruit, canned beans and thermos bottles filled with coffee and water had been put on board. Hardly a thing except the chocolate was touched during the flight, and only a part of that, though upon getting on board the Chicago all hands made up for missing meals. No hunger or thirst were particularly in evidence at any time while in the air. One member of the crew suffered a short attack of seasickness. While in the air it was possible to crawl about the car, but as the air grew rougher little of this was done. Most of the time the crew remained in their seats except as reliefs at the wheels, changed or it became necessary to carry messages back and forth from the radio cockpit. Space was available in the radio cockpit for a man to curl upon the floor and sleep, but it was too cold and drafty for comfort. Dosing in the seats was far better. All told, the discomforts were very slight and of no moment as compared with the general interest and experience of the flight.

SECRETARY DANIELS THANKS BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Daniels has addressed a letter, under date of June 5, to Walter Long, First Lord of the British Admiralty, expressing his appreciation of the courtesies extended to him and Mrs. Daniels and other members of the Navy party on their visit to England. The Secretary specifies particularly the courtesies extended by Admiral Keyes on the visit to the surrendered German ships at Scapa Flow, by Admiral Heathcote at Rosyth, Admiral Buxton at Portsmouth, Admiral Lowther Grant, Commander Molleneux, Paymaster Commander Pott, Lieutenant Commander Gibbs and Mr. Conway Davies of the Department of Works. He pays tribute

to Admiral Grant for planning the details of the visit and express his kindest regards to Admiral Weymes and concludes with the hope of having the pleasure to cordially welcome his many hosts in America.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Arthur W. Dunbar, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has been placed in command of the hospital ship Mercy.

Capt. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., who has been in command of the scout cruiser Chester, has been placed in command of the Baltimore.

The new U.S. destroyer Hale, during her builders' preliminary trial on the Rockland (Me.) course on June 7, is credited with making a mean speed of 37.63 knots, while the fastest mile, with wind and tide favoring the ship, was made at the rate of 35.38 knots.

The U.S. destroyer Fox was launched at Camden, N.J., June 12. Miss Virginia Blair, of Silver Springs, Md., a grandniece of Gustavus C. Fox, once Secretary of the Navy, was the sponsor.

Comdr. John H. Towers, U.S.N., of the NC-3; Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., of the NC-4, and Lieut. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., of the NC-1, were guests of Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, at a luncheon given in Paris on June 11, according to a press dispatch from that city. It was expected that the three Navy officers would leave Brest for the United States a few days later.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., received the degree of doctor of laws from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the commencement exercises on June 7. The ceremony took place in the Academy of Music. The honor was conferred by Dr. John Chalmers da Costa, who said that it was given in recognition of the Admiral's work in connection with the Navy convoy service, which took so many American soldiers safely to France during hostilities in the Great War, and also in recognition of his standing as a scientist and student. Admiral Gleaves addressed the graduating class on the previous evening. Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, was similarly honored at the same time.

Cruise of U.S. Fleet.

Plans are now being formulated at the U.S. Navy Department for an extensive cruise of the U.S. Fleet in the fall to give the men in the Service an opportunity to visit various ports as a reward for the excellent service performed during the period of hostilities; and it is believed that a large number of men in civil life may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to enlist for this cruise. Further details will be issued when plans are consummated. Secretary Daniels said on June 12 that the itinerary had not been completed, but that the fleet would visit several South American ports. No decision as to whether Europe will be included has been reached.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The Marine detachment which has been in the disciplinary barracks at Deer Island, Mass., has been transferred to the Wissahickon Barracks at Cape May, N.J., where they will occupy the old aviation quarters. Citizens of Cape May have protested to the Navy Department against making use of these quarters for disciplinary purposes.

Col. T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at Pekin, China, where he was succeeded by Capt. L. M. Gulick, has reported for duty at marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Marine flying squadrons B and C have been detached from Miami, Fla., and ordered to Paris Island and Quantico, respectively.

THE NAVY.

Orders to officers of June 4 and 6 appear on page 1452.

G.O. 462, APRIL 18, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

1. The name of the Marine Barracks at the Naval Ammunition Depot, New London, Conn., is hereby designated as "Marine Barracks, Submarine Base, New London, Conn."

VICTOR BLUE, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 463, APRIL 25, 1919, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ABBREVIATION "U.S.M.C."

1. Hereafter in all communications where the abbreviation of the title U.S. Marine Corps is authorized, the initials "U.S.M.C." and not "M.C." will be used. In this connection the words "Marine Corps" are preferable to the use of abbreviations wherever possible.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 464, APRIL 27, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.

1. Par. 3 of G.O. 365 is hereby canceled, and the following substituted therefor:

"J. Persons not now in the Navy or Marine Corps who, if they had remained in the Service, would be entitled to this badge and whose separation from the Service has been honorable, may apply to the Bureau of Navigation or to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, as the case may be, for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican Service Badge: Provided, That those men who have been honorably discharged from the naval service in consequence of physical disability incurred in the line of duty during the naval operations in Mexican waters between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, as well as the legal representatives of members of the Service who lost their lives in the line of duty and who are entitled to this Service badge, may upon application obtain such badge without payment therefor."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Note.—The following correction should be made in G.O. 454: Change the first word of second paragraph of the letter of the Commander U.S. Naval Forces in France, addressed to the Minister of Marine, to "Te."

G.O. 465, MAY 14, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

This order gives the modification of Article 1, 709, Naval Instructions, 1913, relating to physical exercises for officers, an advance copy of which appeared in our issue of May 24, page 1396.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers June 6—Continued from page 1452.

Ensigns: M. W. Lyon, C. H. Grant, E. P. Donnelly and Henry J. O'Donoghue to Wissahickon Barracks for duty.
Ensigns: H. D. Hoffman to U.S.S. Huron; G. E. Thompson to U.S.S. Williams; D. L. Dodd to U.S.S. Cushing; J. H. Howley, jr., to U.S.S. Nanamendi; A. Tripp to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 14 and on board when commissioned; L. McCutcheon to U.S.S. Pennsylvania as asst. to communication officer on staff; J. D. Griffin to U.S.S. Seattle.

Ensigns: B. N. Todd, J. P. Tomelty and E. F. Tripp to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 11 and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: H. S. Tervioff to U.S.S. Eagle 13; C. S. Travis to U.S.S. Eagle 14; J. A. Taylor, jr., to Sub-Chaser 366; W. Cooper to U.S.S. Wando.

Ensigns: F. L. Thompson to Sub-Chaser 220; C. A. Rattner to U.S.S. 315; F. E. Sullivan to U.S.S. Craven; F. D. Heagler to conn. to U.S.S. McKenzie and on board when commissioned.
Ensigns: T. W. D. Crockett to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; J. G. Finton to U.S.S. Mobile; G. H. Trubench to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 16 and on board when commissioned; W. L. Travis to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 15 and on board when commissioned; H. C. Todd to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 13 and on board when commissioned.

Orders Issued to Officers June 7, 1919.

Capt. W. T. Cluverius to Comdt. of Midshipmen Naval Academy; A. G. Howe to command U.S.S. Baltimore.

Capt. (M.C.) A. W. Dunbar to command U.S.S. Mercy.

Comdr. J. Rodgers to duty abroad; C. S. Joyce, orders to command expedition for duty northern Russia canceled, return to U.S.S. Hannibal.

Comdr. (P.C.) W. A. Merritt to Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W. Va.

Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Bieri to 5th N.D., as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Fechteler; J. R. Barry to U.S.S. Nevada revoked, to duty as first lieutenant, U.S.S. Arizona; G. E. Gillespie to Anistic Station, via July transport; J. K. Eiler to Naval Academy for post-graduate instruction in marine eng.; C. Gulbraison to U.S.S. Thatcher as exec. officer; A. C. Ten Eyck to U.S.S. Rainbow; H. Gibson to exec. officer, German Submarine 117.

Lieut. B. C. Gelsinger to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. L. Bryan to Naval Hosp., 6th N.D.; V. S. Armstrong to U.S.S. Chester; N. W. Shely to U.S.S. Supply; H. C. Mahnen to U.S.S. Mobile; R. P. Parsons to Wissahickon Barracks.

Lieut. (D.C.) E. H. Zimmer ordered to Inverness.

Lieuts. (P.C.) T. C. Gibbs to Hqs., London; E. D. Foster to Dublin.

Lieuts. (C.C.): J. Feaster to U.S.S. Prometheus; E. E. Brady to navy yard, Boston, in Hull Div.; H. L. Vickery to Union Iron Works; J. W. Fowler to Portsmouth in Industrial Dept.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. J. Fanger to U.S.S. Tacoma.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) M. A. Hatcher to duty Konings der Nederlanden; T. M. MacLachlan to duty Siboney; J. D. Peluse to U.S.S. Liberator.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) De. W. C. Emerson to asst. duty, Hqs., London.

Ensigns: R. P. Hosmer to duty R.S. Boston; A. B. Smith to U.S.S. Denver; M. M. Bakewell to U.S.S. Prairie; H. C. Southall to U.S.S. Montgomery; H. J. Bollinghaus to U.S.S. Minneapolis under instruction; E. L. Gasaway to U.S.S. Prairie; S. D. Ogden to U.S.S. Buchanan; F. W. Darnell to Sub-Chaser 295; M. H. Gray to U.S.S. Minneapolis under instruction; J. W. Mullally to U.S.S. Denver; C. R. Movine to U.S.S. Cleveland; F. Miller to U.S.S. Cleveland; J. T. Collins to U.S.S. Powhatan; J. D. Murphy to U.S.S. Denver; E. F. Maxwell to U.S.S. Minneapolis; E. A. F. LaVallette to U.S.S. Mallory.

Ensigns: R. E. Proom and A. S. Rauber to U.S.S. Tacoma.
Ensigns: C. D. Warner to Sub-Chaser 79; D. M. Weld to Sub-Chaser 125; W. H. Martens to Sub-Chaser 296; C. L. Nicholson to U.S.S. Madawaska; L. Bennett to U.S.S. Minneapolis; S. W. Curtis to U.S.S. Baltimore; P. R. Conley to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; J. H. Duncan to U.S.S. Patricia; J. M. Fernald to U.S.S. Yacons; L. W. Hansen to U.S.S. Minneapolis; J. M. Higgins to U.S.S. Illinois; B. W. Harvey to U.S.S. Kentucky; H. F. Parks to U.S.S. Kentucky; M. J. Wakefield to U.S.S. Pennsylvania as asst. to communication officer; J. F. K. Wilcox to U.S.S. Asolus; J. F. Marulla to U.S.S. Robinson; E. J. Lysaught to report comdr. mine force.
Ensigns: O. L. Ostin and R. L. Williamson to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, C.Z.

Ensigns: J. P. Carson to duty Naval Aviation Det., Langley Field, Va.; E. P. Welch to duty Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Ensigns (P.C.): H. F. Hake to supply officer, navy yard, Philadelphia; T. B. Upchurch to duty Ancon; F. P. Peacock to duty 3d N.D.; C. L. MacGillivray to temp. duty R.S. at New York.

Gunner Max Witte to U.S.S. Vental.

Bltns.: E. J. Heil to U.S.S. Supply; W. J. Smith to Sec. Comdr., Boston, for duty (Comdt. 1st N.D.).

Machs.: J. W. Orr to U.S.S. Vestal; W. R. Hyatt to 3d N.D.

Carp.: J. E. Lehman to U.S.S. South Dakota.

A.P. Clerks: H. J. Gosselin to U.S.S. Rappahannock for duty with supply officer; A. J. E. Charbonneau to duty with supply officer, R.S. New Orleans.

Orders Issued to Officers June 9, 1919.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) C. H. Johnson det. U.S.S. Birmingham to assignment by Commodore Comdt. U.S. Coast Guard.

Comdrs.: J. P. Daniels to Naval War College, Newport, on staff of president; C. T. Hutchins to duty as naval attaché, American Legation, Peking, China.

Comdrs. (M.C.): A. Stuart to Navy Ret. Station, Boston; W. A. Angwin to Naval Hospital, Ward's Island, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr.: H. E. Knauss to drill officer at Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; N. M. Geisenhoff to U.S.S. Virginia as navigator; E. C. Metz to U.S.S. Savannah as rep. and engr. officer; P. T. Chew to U.S.S. Nevada as first lieutenant; P. H. Rice to U.S.S. Minnesota as engr. officer.

Lieuts.: B. M. Proctor to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; J. J. Madden to conn. to U.S.S. Eagle 19 and in command when commissioned; G. W. Walsh to duty R.S. at New York.

Lieuts. (M.C.): M. E. Miller to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; T. L. Carter to Base Dispensary, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieuts. (P.C.): A. B. Dayton to duty with Navy Allotment Officer, Navy Dept.

Lieuts. (j.g.): P. A. Mills to duty Eddelyn; J. Doyle to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.) W. D. Cutler to duty Cecelia.

Lieut. (j.g.) (C.C.) G. H. Toupier to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. (j.g.) (Ch.C.) J. M. Quinn to Wissahickon Barracks.

Ensigns: J. E. Welsh to Sub-Chaser 190; A. W. Peterson to conn. to U.S.S. O'Bannon and on board when commissioned; A. H. Brockbank to conn. to U.S.S. Rizal and on board when commissioned; J. E. Gabrielson to conn. to U.S.S. Renshaw and on board when commissioned; T. V. Hughes to conn. to U.S.S. Hegan and on board when commissioned; A. J. George to conn. to U.S.S. Renshaw ditto.

Ensigns: J. A. McPhes and L. M. Wolf to conn. to U.S.S. McKenzie and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: A. Peterson to conn. to U.S.S. Abbott and as torpedo officer when commissioned; A. A. Blomfield to duty as instr. of naval aircraft, Conn. Aircraft Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. C. Goodman to duty 12th N.D., authorized to delay 12 days.

Ensigns (P.C.): H. Dodd to duty Montclair; C. W. Fox to Wissahickon Barracks; A. J. McDaniel to dish. officer, Office of Supervisor, N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; G. H. Crofut to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee to supply officer (from comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force).

Chief Pharm. H. H. Williamson to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Pay Clerk A. A. Brock (12th N.D.) to duty Dish. Dept., 12th Naval District.

Bltn. J. N. Smith to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Pharm. C. Duchesney to Naval Tra. Station, Hampton Roads, for instruction.

A.P. Clerk A. C. Kleppinger to duty Armor and Projectile Plant, So. Charleston, W. Va.

Orders Issued to Officers June 10, 1919.

Comdrs.: O. Bartlett to Nav. Port Off., Plymouth; L. F. Welch to U.S.S. North Carolina as exec. off.; W. F. Amaden to charge Navy Ret. Sta., Burlington Dist., Burlington, Vt.; G. H. Bowdoy to Naval Academy; R. W. Kessler to U.S.S. Ohio as exec. officer.

Lieut. Comdr.: R. J. Carstaphen to command U.S.S. Saturn; S. Mills to command U.S.S. O-2; J. H. Culin to command U.S.S. Beale; T. L. Gatch to command U.S.S. Starrett; H. Ertz to command U.S.S. Monaghan; H. C. Wick to command U.S.S. Terry; P. V. H. Weems to command U.S.S. Drayton; W. S. Delany to command U.S.S. Paulding.

Lieut. Comdr.: F. Howland to read Base 29; F. M. Berman and K. J. Powers to Base 29.

Lieuts.: Claude O. Bassett to duty Columbia; J. W. S. C.

Smith to duty U.S.N. School Turbine Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. Fraumel to Sub-Chaser No. 37.

Lieuts.: F. L. Moulton and R. Hodgson to report Admiral Halstead.

Lieuts.: W. J. Hart, r., to command U.S.S. M-1; C. S. Hannel to U.S.S. Rochester for optical duty conn. with Des. Force; F. J. Kelly to duty R.S., Boston; W. R. O'Sullivan to U.S.S. Bogue.

Lieuts.: O. E. Nyberg and L. H. Ackerman to Base 29.

Lieuts.: J. Bridges to duty U.S.N. School of Turbine Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. B. Fish to duty Huron.

Lieuts. (M.C.): P. B. Flake to Naval Hosp., Boston; J. A. Fountain to Naval Hosp., 6th N.D.

Lieuts. (D.C.): J. C. Lough and R. C. Green to Hqs., London.

Lieuts. (j.g.): M. K. Blinks, H. H. Campton and S. H. Creighton, Jr., to duty U.S.N. School of Turbine Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieuts. (j.g.): O. L. Hayward and C. D. Siprells to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. E. Ross to Nav. Port Off., Liverpool; H. E. Jones to duty Marcia; R. F. Bradley to duty Northern Pacific.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (P.C.): L. S. Hill to duty Off. Asst. Sec. of Navy; J. M. Baker, jr., to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Ensigns: F. P. Wencker, S. B. Zaring, G. E. Underhill, J. E. Weaver, J. L. Wheelock and J. F. Wegforth to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Ensigns: J. A. Dwyer to Sub-Chaser No. 124; R. L. Faubion and J. W. Scheer to U.S.S. Bush; D. W. Jones to conn. to U.S.S. O'Bannon and as watch officer when commd.; J. L. Landfair to U.S.S. Pennsylvania as asst. to communication off., U.S. Fleet; S. K. Turner to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Ensigns: J. C. Wear and J. H. Twiss to U.S.S. Murray.

Ensigns: H. P. Underwood to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; J. T. Garber to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee; E. O. Watkinson and H. J. Walker to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Ensigns: R. W. Story, A. W. Boucher, J. P. Donahy and S. C. Sweeney to Base 29.

Ensigns: W. Caskie to Chathamoga to command Trawler 10; G. Maronde to Trawler 9; P. D. Higbee to report Fa. Comdr.; J. F. Shea to Hosp. Base No. 18.

Ensign (P.C.): E. F. Bailey to duty Cuyama; H. A. Miller to U.S.S. Favorite; A. A. Munsell to Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julien Creek, Va., as supply and dish. off.

Gunners: T. J. King to McDonough; W. I. Harrington to U.S.S. Fulton for radio duty; F. H. Gansch to U.S.S. Wilkes.

Gunner H. H. Blevis and A. P. Clerk E. C. Taylor to U.S.S. Scorpion.

Bltn. A. Burwinkle and Mach. J. L. R. Hutchinson to U.S.S. Ozark.

Chief Pharm. K. M. Smith to Naval Hosp., San Diego (12th N.D.).

A.P. Clerk O. R. Fatsar to duty with supply officer, Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 6—Major B. M. Coffenberg to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa. Major R. E. Hogan to inactive duty.

Capt. A. E. Le Blanc orders May 31, 1919, modified so far as not to detach this office from 2d Brigade, D.R.

Capt. C. I. Smallman to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Capt. K. E. Schwinn and E. A. Bone from Peking, China, to U.S.

First Lieut. F. A. Messmer detached 2d Brig., D.R., to U.S.

First Lieut. G. B. Newman to Hqs., M.C.

Second Lieut. C. F. Laible to New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. G. C. Oakes to duty M.B., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk R. A. Narkie to Hqs., M.C.

Capt. H. P. Mason, W. S. Weeks, 2d Lieut. L. W. Everett, Capt. C. J. Single, 1st Lieut. J. Van Housen, 2d Lieut. S. Brown and W. Z. Weems honorably discharged.

Letter to Major D. L. S. Brewster detaching Squadron C, Mar. Aviation Force, from Mar. Flying Field, Miami, Fla., on June 10, under his command, with Capt. R. S. Lytle, C. D. Brodrick, 2d Lieut. T. M. Cummings, J. Pagano and Mr. Gunns. E. Reagan and G. P. Moore and fifty enlisted to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Letter to Capt. B. L. Harper detaching Squadron B, Mar. Aviation Force, from Mar. Flying Field, Miami, Fla., on June 10, under his command, with Capt. C. N. Bates, F. O. Rogers, J. F. Dunlap, 1st Lieut. Jesse A. Nelson, F. S. Robillard, 2d Lieut. C. J. Peters, A. D. Powers, Mr. Gunns. C. E. Broome and J. B. McCauley and fifty enlisted to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

JUNE 7—Major L. E. Fegan to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. O. W. Weaver to duty M.B., Quantico, Va.

JUNE 9—Major P. A. Capron to Caldwell, N.J.

Capt. F. I. Hicks to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

First Lieut. E. Trainor retired May 21, 1919.

Second Lieut. E. L. Reed honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. D. W. Francisco to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Second Lieut. J. E. Hall to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Pay Clerk H. S. Murphy to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk J. J. Reidy to asst. paymaster, Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. Gunr. H. Turner to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Detachment under command Capt. J. E. Snow, with Capt. H. E. Leland, 2d Lieut. R. A. Grant and twenty highest enlisted competitors, transferred from M.B., Mare Island, Calif., to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Dispatch to 6th Brigade, Cuba: Directing detachment and transfer of 1st Regiment, under command Col. C. S. Hill, with equipment and stores, to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa. Following officers transferred from 1st to 7th Regiment: Major Kincaide, Captains Gootee, Aiken, Swinerton, Lawrence, 1st Lieutenants Towner, Callacombe, Bedine, Davis, Cartwright and 2d Lieutenants Pohl, McBride, Hynds, Watermann, Ockstadt, Guernsey, Garver, Gillikin, MacLiesh and Cole. Following officers transferred from 7th to 1st Regiment: Captains Harders, Adams, Larkins and Cramp; 150th Co., 1st Regt., under command Capt. W. H. Brewer, with 1st Lieut. J. W. Cunningham, 2d Lieut. A. D. Komdat and Mar. Gunr. P. O. Landt transferred to 7th Regiment.

JUNE 10—Majors H. S. Green, R. O. B. Burrell, C. G. Sinclair and A. Racicot to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. H. N. Potter will report in person to M.G.C. to await discharge instead of reporting at Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. W. J. Morrison to M.B., New Orleans.

Mar. Gunr. A. D. Ryan to M.B., New York, N.Y.

Marine Detachment, Naval Detention Training Camp, Deer Island, Mass., under command Major J. D. Murray, with 1st Lieut. P. Eastman and 2d Lieut. C. G. Stevens, transferred to Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

JUNE 11—Col. T. P. Kane to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Major R. E. Messersmith to Hqs., M.C.

Capt. W. B. Moore to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. D. F. Cowan to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. E. Hannay to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. C. F. Dietz and Gar. Gunr. F. L. Brunsted to appear before retiring board, Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. J. J. Davies, W. B. Shealy, H. N. Potter, 1st Lieut. H. R. Swanson, Capt. D. C. Downs, 1st Lieut. H. S. Wilson, C. D. Woodward, A. J. Miller, L. F. Weyand, J. W. Lee, H. A. De Butts, J. D. Broderick, 2d Lieut. C. F. Laible, J. B. Cassell, H. C. Murray, H. A. Miles and R. E. Smith honorably discharged.

First Lieut. J. P. G. McKevitt to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. C. E. Lee to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Second Lieut. L. A. Scott to inactive duty.

Second Lieut. J. W. Sutherland to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk O. L. McKney to inactive duty.

STUDENT OFFICERS' STANDING, U.S.M.A.

The class of 1921 U.S. Military Academy, which was graduated Nov. 1, 1912, and commissioned in the Army, unassigned, but ordered back to the academy for a post-graduate course, completed the course this week and left West Point, having received their diplomas on June 11, which were withheld on their early graduation of November last. The list of this student officer class follows, with figures showing the individual standing in class.

Numbers 1 to 27, inclusive, are recommended for assignment to all branches; Numbers 28 to 172, all branches, except Engineers; Numbers 173 to 270, all branches except Engineers, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery; while Numbers 271 to 275 are to be continued as second lieutenants unassigned.

Standing of Class of 1921, U.S.M.A.

Hqrs. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., June 9, 1913.

Student Officers' Class Arranged According to General Merit, Post-Graduate Course, and Recommendation of the Academic Board for Promotion in Arms of the Service.

Maximum	545.00	134	Wilson, C. F.	423.77	
1	Horowitz, L. G.	515.10	135	Winn, W. S., jr.	423.69
2	Rhodes, L. F.	514.18	136	McMaster, W. R.	422.77
3	Loper, H. B.	513.05	137	Wolf, C. M.	422.44
4	Newcomer, D. A.	513.05	138	Perry, H. R., jr.	422.09
5	Harris, L. Van D.	512.80	139	Lavagnino, J. F.	421.86
6	Hill, R. A.	508.84	140	Stephens, W. G.	421.80
7	Marlow, F. W.	507.82	141	Frank, C. A.	421.06
8	Shingler, D. G.	505.81	142	Endler, J. G.	420.92
9	Bartlett, B. W.	503.23	143	Barrick, H. W.	419.87
10	Hardin, J. R.	500.69	144	MacMillan, G. W.	419.84
11	Green, R.	500.18	145	Odell, J. C.	419.77
12	Regan, W. J.	499.54	146	Sampson, H. P.	419.63
13	Lawrence, I. C.	497.59	147	Shutt, L. O.	419.57
14	Gould, S. W.	497.53	148	Seabree, E. B.	419.23
15	Hayford, B. F.	496.74	149	Makinney, F. W., jr.	418.94
16	Phelps, J. V.	496.26	150	Harter, P. L.	418.59
17	Price, G. S.	495.58	151	Keely, J. T.	418.51
18	Regnier, R. F.	495.10	152	Coursey, R. E.	418.10
19	Martin, O. W.	492.17	153	Fennell, M. A.	418.03
20	Whittier, D. H.	491.36	154	Bryan, C. H.	417.85
21	Hammond, E. F.	490.94	155	Barlow, R. C.	417.71
22	Echols, M. P.	490.68	156	Booth, M. B.	417.29
23	Montague, R. M.	489.69	157	Bradley, J. S.	417.02
24	Jones, C. P.	489.02	158	Samsey, E. E.	417.00
25	Brown, W. D.	489.01	159	Holbrook, D. S.	417.00
26	Hedrick, B. M.	488.02	160	Rash, F. L.	416.86
27	Gard, R. G.	487.41	161	Ferenbaugh, C. B.	416.85
28	Kurtz, M. K.	485.35	162	Leahy, J. E.	416.77
29	Rieser, R. F.	485.19	163	McLean, D. S.	416.76
30	Saunders, O. A.	483.15	164	Park, R. W.	414.90
31	Fyle, C. A.	482.60	165	Elms, G. G.	414.76
32	Gruenther, A. M.	482.29	166	Pierce, K.	414.57
33	Wood, F. O.	481.39	167	Buckland, D. P.	414.23
34	Slack, J. E.	481.00	168	Byrne, B. A., jr.	413.78
35	Burgher, C. E.	478.74	169	Van de Graaff, W. T.	413.68
36	Lauben, P. S.	478.73	170	Alexander, I.	413.22
37	Barlow, W. W.	478.66	171	Starr, E. M.	413.37
38	McFarland, C. N.	478.47	172	Hill, L. L.	412.95
39	Bennet, A. S.	477.30	173	Snodgrass, E. H.	411.64
40	Palmer, W. B.	474.82	174	Vance, J. E.	411.39
41	Allen, W. I.	474.30	175	Dillaway, G. L., jr.	411.05
42	Bennison, R. T.	473.78	176	Boyd, J. W.	410.97
43	Chadwick, M. P.	473.51	177	Rieas, H. J.	410.65
44	Brannon, E. M.	472.48	178	Skelton, W. G.	410.23
45	Kerr, E. V.	471.57	179	Cranford, T. G., jr.	409.69
46	Robinson, C.	471.34	180	Smith, N. A.	409.34
47	Strohbehn, E. L.	470.26	181	Lattimer, D. B.	409.26
48	Worke, J. M.	469.86	182	Davis, F. G.	408.95
49	Halberg, H. H.	468.84	183	Crawford, T. M.	408.93
50	Birby, E. A.	467.99	184	Wyman, W. G.	408.76
51	Riley, E. J.	466.94	185	Porter, F. B.	408.53
52	Bardan, A. R. S.	465.78	186	Christian, W. W.	407.80
53	Kirby, A. G.	465.58	187	Farrar, D. R.	407.68
54	Burns, J. J.	463.00	188	Adams, D. L.	407.40
55	Niblo, U.	462.42	189	Rogers, G. D.	407.26
56	Hopkins, E. O.	462.36	190	Daniel, L. G.	406.93
57	Cookson, W. E.	461.97	191	Armstrong, J. D.	406.83
58	Jones, H. M.	461.78	192	Young, E. H.	406.76
59	Raymond, R. R., jr.	461.73	193	Miller, P. B. M.	406.49
60	Sammelmeier, H. W.	461.31	194	Syme, L. D.	406.32
61	Lewis, G. W.	461.08	195	Parsons, A. M.	406.30
62	Molitor, C. S.	459.68	196	Wilson, L. C., 2d.	405.96
63	Hartness, H. N.	459.06	197	Loeb, M.	405.83
64	Flory, L. DeL.	458.95	198	Rockafellow, L. H.	405.76
65	McAuliffe, A. C.	458.05	199	Emery, H. R.	405.44
66	Kanagas, C. J.	457.79	200	Madison, J. H.	405.42
67	Kennedy, J. P.	457.60	201	Whitlaw, J. L.	405.35
68	Shillcock, T. McG.	456.92	202	Burgess, G. B.	405.23
69	Jacoby, L. E.	454.57	203	Kean, W. B., jr.	405.19
70	Hedekin, T. B.	454.51	204	Wheeler, L. C.	404.99
71	Tate, F. J.	454.44	205	Hardin, D. C.	404.82
72	Murphy, J. B.	454.40	206	Rice, A. S.	403.37
73	Ely, L. B.	454.02	207	Twining, N. P.	403.25
74	Smith, M. G.	453.79	208	Cooley, A. W.	403.20
75	Bullock, W. E.	453.71	209	Carter, R. F.	403.17
76	O'Reilly, R. B.	452.98	210	Waters, T. L.	403.15
77	O'Connell, R. T.	452.46	211	Morgan, A. C.	402.58
78	Davidson, D. M.	451.69	212	Mickle, G. St. C.	402.44
79	Williamson, E. V.	451.25	213	Nelson, R. J.	402.42
80	McGill, F. G.	450.85	214	Gregory, E. M.	402.17
81	Oleott, D. A.	450.69	215	Moore, A. L.	401.61
82	McGinley, E.	449.16	216	Foss, S.	401.60
83	Elliott, H. G., jr.	446.34	217	Allan, C. V.	401.21
84	Meyer, H. J. D.	445.85	218	Harbaugh, J. L., jr.	400.97
85	Sanderson, H. E., jr.	443.51	219	Sutherland, E. M.	400.77
86	Dodge, F. B., jr.	443.33	220	Miller, R. J.	400.47
87	Moore, R. A.	442.45	221	Szymanski, H. L.	400.29
88	Taylor, G. M.	442.31	222	Paquet, L. C.	399.69
89	Sheehy, J. W.	441.70	223	Cranston, J. A., jr.	399.62
90	Parker, J. E.	440.99	224	Fay, D. A.	399.48
91	Ritchie, I. H.	440.37	225	Dameron, T. H.	399.43
92	Stevall, A. S., jr.	439.20	226	Nichols, H. B.	398.03
93	Shaw, V. F.	438.22	227	Olson, K. S.	397.80
94	Hoffman, H. F. T.	437.70	228	Zimmerman, W. C.	397.72
95	Maher, D. W.	437.04	229	Myrah, H. H.	396.83
96	Noble, C. H.	436.72	230	Springer, R. M.	396.60
97	Burnell, N. A., 2d.	436.59	231	Fialter, B. S.	396.10
98	Hewett, H.	436.33	232	McNamee, R. W.	395.81
99	Broberg, W. S.	436.01	233	Cain, L. B.	394.78
100	Bean, E. J.	435.98	234	Dominey, J. V.	394.11
101	Crowe, W. J.	435.80	235	Kullman, J. W.	391.00
102	Bruckner, J. A., jr.	435.76	236	Frederick, J. L.	390.98
103	McCarthy, J. E.	434.61	237	Williams, C. L.	390.04
104	Rosen, J. C.	434.04	238	McNary, C. DeW.	389.79
105	Waddell, H. B.	433.91	239	Warren, J. H.	389.77
106	Weststrom, W. H.	433.29	240	Johnson, H. D.	389.70
107	Jervey, W. W.	433.19	241	Heineke, H. E.	389.69
108	Holly, J. A.	433.00	242	Bassett, R. H.	389.66
109	Donnelly, L. L.	432.61	243	Sheets, H. B.	389.48
110	Rivers, J. B.	431.78	244	Panzarella, J. C.	389.23
111	Crichlow, R. W., jr.	430.63	245	Mononey, W. J.	388.65
112	McNery, W. L.	430.31	246	Bowes, E. H.	388.30
113	Faine, S. E.	430.09	247	Carl, P. R.	387.78
114	Rick, R. T.	429.69	248	Brown, H. A.	387.64
115	Kindley, R. B.	429.61	249	Brumer, G. E.	386.71
116	Phillips, J. H.	429.49	250	Keerana, C. L., jr.	384.85
117	Collier, J. H.	428.86	251	Whitney, P. McI.	382.40
118	Scherer, H. F.	428.85	252	Bready, W. R.	381.59
119	Rosenthal, M. L.	428.81	253	O'Connor, C. E.	379.59
120	Merrick, R. J.	428.27	254	Hildebrand, C.	377.94
121	Overshine, R. P.	428.18	255	Everts, E. S.	377.32
122	Jackson, C. R.	427.59	256	Hamilton, A. C.	377.25
123	McAlevy, V. C.	427.36	257	Hutchins, R. B.	375.43
124	Noel, P. A.	427.05	258	Dunham, W. H. J.	374.91
125	Stearley, R. F.	426.88	259	Inaacs, W. L.	374.76
126	Williamson, R. L.	426.58	260	Kelly, V. H.	374.56
127	Donnelly, P. A.	426.40	261	Dugan, L. G.	373.48
128	Nelson, D. H.	425.89	262	Whitesides, S. E., jr.	373.44
129	Hunt, P. E.	425.04	263	Child, R. W.	371.94
130	McNair, W. D.	424.43	264	Chapline, G. L.	370.74
131	Lucas, D.	424.34	265	Wedemeyer, A. C.	370.56
132	Little, S.	424.25	266	Steele, H.	369.02
133	Oolo, J. V.	424.15	267	Hart, R. B.	368.47

268. Sorley, L. S., jr. 367.24/272 Kilroy, E. F. 358.52
269. Denny, J. L. 365.07/273 Hyland, J. O., jr. 364.62
270. Dalbey, J. T. 364.68/274 Fosby, U. L. 343.99
271. Speed, H., jr. 363.16/275 Hale, D. W. 313.64
*Nos. 1 to 27, inclusive, all branches. Nos. 28 to 172, inclusive, all branches except Engineers. Nos. 173 to 270, inclusive, all branches except Engineers, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. Nos. 271 to 275, inclusive, to be continued as second lieutenants unassigned.

By command of Brigadier General Tillman:

W. A. GANOE, Lieut. Col. of Inf., Adjutant.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT WEST POINT.

General Bullard on Soldiers' Ideals.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., delivered the principal address at the commencement day exercises at the U.S. Military Academy on June 11, and in addition to speaking on the ideals of a soldier gave some of his experiences of the war, drawing deductions from them to apply to his original theme.

General Bullard said that he had found the fundamental character training of the military in frankness, loyalty, and honor, which had been stressed by the retiring commandant of the school, had proved in his experience to be a perfect guide for the officer, whether he knew all the regulations or not. When he first became an officer he had carefully memorized the regulations, only to have them all repealed and amended as soon as he had learned them and he had gone through this experience repeatedly. He continued:

"After these experiences I said, 'Never again,' and I resorted to these three words, which you have heard here as my regulations—honor and duty and country. They fit in everything. They fit here, they fit in the Philippines, they fit in France, they fit in Mexico, and I have never got into trouble by not knowing the regulations. Don't forget them."

General Bullard gave his theory of the fundamentals of soldiery as learning, organizing, and perfecting everything in advance, against the time of action. "When the units with which I went over," he said, "arrived in France they had never had any organization. We had the tables of organization and knew what they should consist of, but they had never worked together. The 1st Division was a division of paper. The first time we tried to use it we found that out. At once we started to make a machine. Don't try to do anything in the military service without a machine. Make the machine and test it before you try to operate it. When the 1st Division was finally put in operation nothing was left to improvisation. Improvisation and inspiration are the last things you can trust."

Dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Americans was almost non-existent, he said, adding that in the old days the Regular soldier grumbled, as a matter of fact, growling at everything, but never meaning it. The American Army in France, he said, practically did not have this habit at all.

General Bullard declared that, when the Americans got into action in large bodies, it was found that their casualties amounted to from two to four times those of the British and French doing similar work. The French thought this was due to lack of training and urged him to take steps to reduce the losses. General Bullard said that the disproportionate losses were not due to lack of training, but to the disposition of the American soldier to fight whenever and wherever he could in order to speed up the accomplishment of the task which he understood to be before him.

He stated that the American soldiers got a big impetus, on entering the war, from the fact that they had not for years faced the seemingly hopeless tangle of barbed wire which weighed on the spirits of all who were long in the trenches. Forests and fields of wire confronted the Americans on the St. Mihiel front, which looked worse the more they were studied. General Bullard said that the general orders for this attack contained no reference to the wires, and he thought it was purposely omitted, in order to leave the problem to the individual unit commanders and to avoid the dispiriting influence of dwelling on the terrible obstacle. "He said, 'Go,'" said General Bullard. "He expected the termination of all obstacles and they went. They couldn't tell how it happened. A commission of the Allies came over to inquire how we had broken through the wire at St. Mihiel and we couldn't tell them. We got across here and there, but we don't know how we did it. I think I can offer you an explanation. There is no obstacle that can stop a man strong enough and determined to go. There is no obstacle, however formidable, that will give you protection, if you haven't got the fight in you."

General March at West Point.

Speaking of the significance of the new commencement day at West Point, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said to the correspondents at the Military Academy on June 11 that the sending of the members of the Class of 1921 abroad to study the work of our Army on the battlefields and behind the lines in France marked the close of the period when West Point graduates on getting their commissions were sent to distant Army posts. The new plan marked the beginning of a period when the graduates would start on intensive training in military science behind the school.

JUNE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 13, 1913.

June week at West Point is always full of pleasant social and official ceremonies and this year is no exception, despite the fact that there is, strictly speaking, no graduation, the class of student officers receiving the diplomas awarded them in November. There was moreover, no time-honored ceremony of graduation parade, that last parade which always brought a thrill to the most casual spectator. But there was a picture of the old West Point carried on into the new, an evening given over to the old cadet days and ways, when Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman entertained his classmates of 1869 at their fortieth reunion dinner on Monday evening at the Superintendent's quarters. Never before had a Superintendent of the Military Academy celebrated his half-century of service while still in office, and that fact in itself should go down into history as unique. There were five classmates, Capt. H. P. Ferring, Col. D. C. Pearson, Col. H. L. Harris, Mr. Beade, Mr. D. A. Lyle, who, with General Tillman, joined in the celebration; after dinner they sat out on the vine-covered porch and listened to the old-time airs played on the plain by the U.S. Military Academy band.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Newton S. Baker, and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, arrived at West Point on Wednesday morning just before the hour set for the presentation of the diplomas. The stand for the speakers and distin-

guished guests was near Battle Monument, and a large audience was present at the exercises. After an opening prayer by Chaplain Wheat and music by the U.S.M.A. band, the Secretary of War, after a few remarks, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, associate adjutant of the Academy. General Tillman then spoke briefly to the student officers and cadets, and was followed by Lieutenant General Bullard, who in the course of a most interesting address told of amusing incidents in cadet days and in the war. The main points of the address appear in the adjoining column. The Secretary of War, assisted by the Chief of Staff, then presented the diplomas which had been awarded Nov. 1, 1912; the corps sang "Alma Mater" and the benediction by the chaplain closed the program. General Tillman entertained at luncheon after the exercises for the Secretary of War.

On Sunday Chaplain Wheat delivered the graduation sermon to the class of student officers. The chapel was thronged with relatives and friends, and Mr. Mayer had prepared a special musical program selected for the occasion.

The West Point Horse Show, held for the benefit of the Army Relief Society in the Riding Hall all day Monday, was an innovation here and proved a huge success. There were many from far and near who attended the show and much enthusiasm was shown by everybody. The list of awards, etc., is not yet ready for publication and will not appear until next week.

On Monday evening the student officers had a hop at Cullum Hall, which corresponded to the usual "First Class Hop" given before graduation by the members of the graduating class. Cadets and their friends attended a movie performance in the gymnasium. There were many class dinners given that evening besides the memorable one of the class of '09 which has been mentioned above. That of the class of 1865, held at the Red Room of the Officers' Mess, was worthy of most honorable mention, celebrating as it did the 54th anniversary of graduation. The four members of the class present, Col. Charles A. Dempsey, Col. W. R. Livermore, Col. Edward Hunter and Capt. D. W. Payne, had held a class meeting in Memorial Hall on Sunday, the day of their arrival at West Point. The class of 1913 held a reunion dinner in the club library with fifteen members present. The class of 1914 held a luncheon on Monday, the members present including Majors Forbes, Hannum, Fotts, Rees, and LaRett Stuart and Mesdames Forbes, Hannum and Stuart.

The dedication of the chime took place on Tuesday morning, just before the organ recital. This chime was given to the U.S. Military Academy by Mrs. James M. Lawton, in memory of her father, Major Gen. Robert Anderson, U.S. Army, class of 1825, U.S.M.A. The presentation of the chime was made by the Rev. H. P. Silver, former chaplain of the U.S. Military Academy, and the address of acceptance by Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, Superintendent of the Academy. Immediately afterward Mr

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cadet chapel. The funeral was attended by all officers and the corps of cadets acted as escort. The customary honors were rendered. Professors of the Academy and visiting alumni acted as pall-bearers.

Reunion Dinner and Luncheon.

The reunion dinner of the class of 1879 was held at the club on Tuesday, when among the members present were: Col. G. W. Miller, J. S. Mallory, J. S. Parke, G. G. Gale, G. J. Fieberger, F. L. Dodds, C. D. Townsend, Major J. E. Runcie, Messrs. C. M. Truitt, N. J. Whitehead, T. L. Casey. The class dinner of 1889 was also held the same evening and also that of 1899.

The class of 1909 held a reunion luncheon in the library of the Officers' Mess on Wednesday and the class of 1884 had dinner at the club that evening. Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith have moved to the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Bull; Major and Mrs. Crittendenberger have taken the quarters at the north end just vacated by the Smiths. Mrs. J. K. Brown is leaving in a few days for a two months' visit with her uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. Vermilion, of Centerville, Iowa. Miss Cornelia Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., the guest of Major and Mrs. Tully.

List of Visiting Graduates.

1862—Gen. Morris Schaaf; '65—Col. C. A. Dempsey, Col. Edward Hunter, Col. W. R. Livermore, Capt. D. W. Payne; '66—Hills; '67—Gen. E. S. Godfrey, Col. S. R. Jones, Gen. C. P. Miller, W. J. Roe; '68—H. Metcalfe, W. L. Marshall, Col. F. W. Russell; '69—D. A. Lyle, H. Perring; '70—D. C. Pearson, P. Beade, H. L. Harris, S. E. Tillman; '70—L. H. Jerome, E. C. Edgerton, S. W. Fountain; '72—R. T. Yeatman; '72—Col. C. N. O'Connor; '74—H. M. Andrews; '75—H. K. Evans, W. N. Dykman, E. Wheeler; '76—G. Andrews; '77—S. W. Reesler, H. J. Goldman, Col. F. Marsh, Col. D. Price; '79—Col. G. W. Miller, Col. J. S. Mallory, C. M. Truitt, N. J. Whitehead, Col. J. S. Parke, Col. G. H. Gale, T. L. Casey, G. J. Fieberger, F. L. Dodds, Runcie; '81—C. P. Townsley; '82—C. P. Elliott; '83—B. W. Dunn; '84—Gen. E. B. Babbitt, E. S. Benton, B. B. Buck, R. C. Chapin, E. B. Clark, Col. J. A. Cole, C. E. Dentler, Col. E. C. Dunbar, W. Colliaty, I. Hall, Col. E. Hatch, G. Hutcherson, I. N. Lewis, J. A. Long, D. M. Wren, Col. F. L. Palmer, A. P. Plenta, W. L. Sibert, L. A. Springer, H. Taylor; '85—G. W. Griffith, L. Triser, U. S. Ward, C. de W. Wilcox; '87—S. W. Lucas, W. Robinson, H. E. Wilkins; '89—Col. W. E. Ellis, Col. F. D. Webster, A. A. Adams, Col. F. H. Beach, R. M. W. Black, E. V. Bookmiller, H. M. Carruthers, J. L. Dickey, C. A. F. Flagler, W. G. Haan, C. T. Hamilton, J. Hearing, C. Holland, J. H. Jarvis, W. A. Phillips, Col. A. R. Piper, A. D. Raymond, James Schermerhorn, A. X. Schmitt, D. Skerrett, H. W. Strickler, H. G. Tennant, W. S. Wood; '91—Col. C. Echols, Col. L. S. Sorley; '92—C. O. Jamieson; '94—C. H. Estes, Barden; '95—J. Bugge; '96—E. R. Stuart; '99—C. C. Carter, Col. J. Hannon, Col. F. C. Jewell; 1901—D. H. DeArmond; '02—J. M. Gilbert; '03—E. L. Bull, G. W. Cocheu; '04—C. C. Brant, Col. H. L. Walthall; '05—Col. A. W. Gullion; '06—C. G. Mettler, H. W. Torney, O. Westover; '07—P. A. Larned, H. B. Hayden; '08—J. K. Brown; '09—Col. R. S. Donaldson, F. R. Hunter, E. L. Kelly; '10—J. I. Muir; '12—T. Deuel, E. C. Greenwald, F. V. Schneider; '13—D. Palmer; '14—J. H. Woodbury, H. R. Bull, L. T. Byrne, E. L. N. Glass, R. B. Paddock; '16—A. W. Draves; '17—L. F. Daniels; '20—J. R. Hinds; '21—Col. Rogers Birnie; '71—Gen. J. B. Dickey; '76—Gen. William Crozier; '72—Major H. H. Landon; '88—Major Gen. Henry Jervey; '66—Major F. L. Hills; '79—Col. C. D. Townsend; '81—Col. A. C. Blunt; '84—J. C. Kilbreth; '98—Gen. G. V. Henry; '04—Col. L. B. Moody; '70—C. W. Burrows; 1920—Lieut. R. B. Modjian.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS AIDS BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts asked the Army Motor Transport Corps for assistance during their drive week. The corps responded in full measure, and was represented in the big athletic parade in New York city on June 11 by two floats. "The Boy Scout of To-day, the Soldier of To-morrow" and "The Motor Transport Corps Educates the Future Defenders of the Nation." In addition, Colonel Taylor's office has furnished five trucks for floats and provided transportation for the speakers and to carry the costumed Boy Scouts to and from the parades.

Colonel Taylor and his adjutant, Major Broderick, upon invitation of General Dyer, grand marshal of the parade, joined the latter's staff and Captain Borke, by whom all the arrangements for transportation were made, served as General Dyer's aid.

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department announces the following candidates, authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point July 10, 1919:

Alabama—1st Dist., J. A. Gilmore, jr., Fulton; 10th Dist., William Gladstone Ray, Jasper.
Arkansas—1st Dist., John William Sherrick, Helena.
California—7th Dist., Michael Buckley, jr., Coalinga; James Kenneth Casad, Merced.
Delaware—Senator Ball, Harry Taylor Cavanaugh, New Castle.
District of Columbia—Commissioners—George Pierce Howell, jr., The Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.
Florida—3d Dist., Herbert Frank Matthews, Pensacola.
Illinois—23d Dist., John Dee Thomas, 310 N. Range St., Oblong.
Illinois—Senator McCormick, Charles W. Stewart, jr., Champaign.
Indiana—10th Dist., Gerald Rusk, Clarks Hill, and Oscar Charles Strom, Miller; 12th Dist., Lew M. Morton, 130 East Pontiac St., Fort Wayne.
Iowa—5th Dist., Elwyn Donald Post, 1581 First Ave., Cedar Rapids.
Iowa—11th Dist., John T. Haughey, 820 West 3d St., Storm Lake.
Kansas—6th Dist., Glynn Aubrey Buchanan, Downs.
Kansas—Senator Curtis, Walter Vaughn, Leavenworth.
Kentucky—Senator Beckham, Vernon Giles Cooper, 451 W. 7th St., Lexington.
Kentucky—11th Dist., Lisle Baker, jr., Monticello.
Louisiana—6th Dist., Laurence H. Favrot, 105 Lake Park, Baton Rouge.
Maryland—4th Dist., Frederick T. Schubert, 3526 Frederick Road, Baltimore.
Michigan—1st Dist., William A. Voight, 661 St. Aubin avenue, Detroit; 2d Dist., James Ward Percy, 126 Harrison street, Monroe.
Minnesota—6th Dist., Donald Bonner, Sauk Centre.
Missouri—6th Dist., Frank Neale Barker, Greenfield.
Nebraska—Senator Norris, Frank Ross Brown, Ord, and Robert de B. Lyndsey, Kearney.
New Hampshire—Senator Moses, Chauncey Dean Merrill, Hanover.
New York—3d Dist., Leonard R. Sullivan, 108 Beadle St., Brooklyn.
New York—32d Dist., Stewart L. Thompson, 304 Central street, Watertown; 35th Dist., Francis James Costello, jr., 310 Plum street, Syracuse.
North Carolina—6th Dist., C. Reginald Blomme, 407 Wrightsville Ave., Wilmington.
North Carolina—7th Dist., John Battle Horton, Wadesboro.
North Carolina—9th Dist., Edgar Lee Love, R.F.D. No. 1, Charlotte.
Ohio—4th Dist., Edward Thomas Seymour, 610 W. Market St., Lima.
Ohio—8th Dist., David M. Schlatter, 555 W. Freeman street, Fostoria.
Oklahoma—1st Dist., Bradley Frank Thompson, 919 N. Elwood St., Tulsa.
Pennsylvania—8th Dist., Jared D. Buckley, Norristown; 23d Dist., James Boyce Carroll, Waynesburg; Representative Garland, Ulysses J. L. Peoples, jr., 385 S. Pacific Ave., Pittsburgh.
Pennsylvania—Charles T. Shallcross, 112 S. Twentieth street, Philadelphia; 23d Dist., Willis Dale Conn, Point Marion.
Rhode Island—2d Dist., Elton Hammond Tucker, 121 Messer St., Providence.
Tennessee—2d Dist., Charles J. Murray, 1203 Highland avenue, Knoxville.
Texas—18th Dist., Bernice G. Graves, Halecenter, and Louis Dixie Stevens, Post City; 17th Dist., C. Elwin Stamps, Simmons College, Abilene.
Texas—15th Dist., Raleigh Colton, Kingsville; 16th Dist., James Edward Bowen, jr., 1101 Montana street, El Paso.
Virginia—2d Dist., Arthur Emmerson, 419 High street, Portsmouth.
Wyoming—Senator Warren, Joseph Harold Hicks, Lander. Honor Schools—John Barber Edgerton, Kemper Military School, Booneville, Miss.

The War Department on June 11 authorized publication of the following list of candidates authorized to submit certificates for admission to West Point July 10, 1919:

California—4th Dist., George L. Buckingham, 2808 Jackson St., San Francisco.
Idaho—1st Dist., James Clyde Fry, Sandpoint.
Illinois—25th Dist., John I. Hince, Pinckneyville; 10th Dist., John Harvey Farrow, 2030 Giddings St., Chicago; 15th Dist., Emanuel John Coyle, 408 S. Academy St., Galesburg.
Iowa—8th Dist., Ernest Andrew Barlow, Diagonal.
Kansas—Senator Curtis, Raymond C. McCormick, 1524 Harrison St., Topeka.
Michigan—2d Dist., Francis Daniel Webb, Ypsilanti; 10th Dist., Russell R. Reagh, Big Rapids.
Mississippi—1st Dist., W. D. Wall, jr., Sardis.
Nebraska—5th Dist., Theodore Frederick Barnes, McCook.
New York—10th Dist., Richard E. Enright, c/o W. P. Kinnealy, 223 East 17th St., New York city.
Pennsylvania—12th Dist., John Joseph Carter, 33 East Pine St., Mahanoy City; 32d Dist., Don F. D'Ivernois, 414 Arabelle St., Knoxville, Mt. Oliver Station, Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island—2d Dist., Reginald L. Dean, 23 Grove Ave., Westerly.
Utah—2d Dist., Thomas George Martin, 775 Emerson Ave., Salt Lake City.
Vermont—1st Dist., Edward F. Merchant, Brighton Farms, St. Albans.
Washington—1st Dist., Newton W. Edgers, 310 Harvard Ave., N. Seattle.
West Virginia—Senator Sutherland, Merriette Meade Hill, Nutterburg.
Wisconsin—3d Dist., John Albert Chambers, 318 W. Payne St., Monroe; 10th Dist., Judd A. Burns, Stanley.
Honor Schools—Stanton (Va.) Military Academy; Philip H. Enslow, 1601 3d Ave., Highland Park, Richmond, Va.; Edgar Hawley, 48 Harvard St., Lowell, Mass.; Percy Jenkins, 99 Independence Ave., Quincy, Mass.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

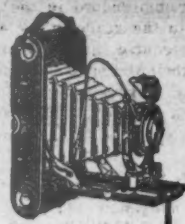
Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1919.

Rear Admiral A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCormick, Miss Cora and little Miss Jett McCormick left on Tuesday for Berkeley, Calif., to spend the summer. Admiral McCormick has been ordered to California as inspector of naval hospitals on the Pacific. The departure of Admiral McCormick and family was greatly regretted by their many friends here.

The farewell ball by the undergraduates to the graduating class on Friday night was attended by an immense gathering. There were eighteen dances, and four extras, with supper after the thirteenth. The programs were in blue leather cases. The uniform was white service.

Miss Love, who presented the colors to the winning company last week at the Naval Academy, is the niece of Mrs. Henry B. LeBourgeois, wife of Comdr. LeBourgeois, U.S.N. Capt. Albert E. Ruble, U.S.A., who has been serving with the A.E.F. is visiting his uncle and aunt, Lieut. D. H. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White, here.

Mrs. Rufus L. Allen, of Waynesville, N.C., is visiting Mrs. White, wife of Paymaster White, U.S.N. Among the many pleasant functions while the Atlantic Fleet has been here was an afternoon reception on Friday, given on the Wyoming by Capt. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christy. After the graduation exercises on Friday, Superintendent Scales and Mrs. Scales entertained at an elaborate luncheon Secretary Daniels, Mrs. Daniels and other guests. Captain Taylor,



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U.S.N., in command of the U.S.S. Florida, of the Atlantic Fleet, has been the guest here of his sister, Mrs. Philip Alger.

The honor of leading the First Class German on Thursday night with Midshipman S. T. Scott fell to Miss Eleanor Green, of Washington. The ladies entered with a great bunch of American Beauty roses in hand with an artificially lengthened stem, and passed under an arch made by the crossed swords of the graduates. Then the ladies lifted their roses in pairs and formed another arch, under which the midshipmen marched. The figures 1920 were then formed by the dancers. Pretty fans and fancy bags imitating the wig-wag flags of the submarine chasers were given as favors. The programs were in neat leather cases. Spot lights were thrown on the dancers, with other contrivances to make the ballroom and dancers brilliant and picturesque. The lanterns, the toy-balloons and the colors made most charming decorations. The numbers, participants and spectators, were great. During supper, served on the terrace of Bancroft Hall, the balloons were set adrift.

Mrs. Paddock, wife of Lieutenant Paddock, U.S.N., is the guest of Lieutenant Commander Baer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baer. Col. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Joseph Valliant, of Wardour. Paymaster Mason E. Mitchell, U.S.N., was here graduation week, visiting his son, Midshipman Mitchell. Mrs. Haines Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, mother and sister of Ensign H. C. Hamilton, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Salem, Mass., accompanied by Ensign Hamilton, who has a brief leave.

Among naval officers here during graduation week was Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Lavender, U.S.N., who began the trans-Atlantic flight with Commander Towers. Mrs. H. H. Hough, wife of Captain Hough, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Capt. James G. Field, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Field, returned to her home on Monday. Mrs. Hough was extensively entertained.

Mrs. Estelle Johnson Ryan Brown, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Brown, U.S.N., says the San Diego Herald, of California, is to marry Major Alphenry, of North Carolina, a dashing young officer who has been out of West Point three years. Mrs. Brown is descended from Thomas Johnson, first governor elected by the people of Maryland, and the man who suggested George Washington to Congress as the Commander-in-Chief, and on whose motion, ten days later, Washington was elected as the commander of the Continental Army. It was between these two events that John Adams made his famous speech pointing out Washington as the man for commander, but did not mention his name.

The resumption of the work of the post-graduate department of the Naval Academy, interrupted by the entrance of the United States to the war, will be marked by special ceremonies, taking place this Thursday evening, June 12, at the Marine Barracks, which will be used for the work of the department. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will speak, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and members of the Academic Board will be present. Capt. Ernest J. King has been designated as head of the department, and a staff of assistants selected. There will be fifty young officers who will become students, there being courses in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, radio engineering and ordnance. The course lasts two years. Those taking the engineering courses will spend one year here, and those taking the ordnance course will spend four months here, the remainder of the periods being used for work at other institutions, Columbia and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in most cases.

Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, U.S.N., was a passenger on one of the planes which went from Annapolis to Old Point on Saturday. Lieut. Comdr. T. L. Gatch, U.S.N., joined his wife and infant daughter here for the week-end at Mrs. B. B. Dashiell's. Athletic captains at the Naval Academy have been elected as follows: Baseball, Edward J. Milner, Pa.; crew, Edwin J. Graves, jr., Pa.; lacrosse, Hiram P. Shaw, Ohio; rifle team,

(Continued on page 1448.)



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(Continued from page 1447.)

John G. Jones, Wis.; tennis, Ralph B. Hunt, Conn.; soccer, Harry S. Baechle, Ohio. Midshipman Miner has played for two years on the nine, doing brilliant work at short stop and hitting consistently. Graves rowed No. 2 on the great Academy crew of this season, which won all of its races, including first place in the Henley. Two years ago he was regular end on the football team, but an injury kept him out last season. All of the team leaders were chosen from those who are in the upper half of the class scholastically, as they will graduate next June, while those in the lower half will have another year in which their claims may be considered.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 10, 1919.

This summer home of the Navy seems to open up new charms for the newcomers each year, and the present season is beginning to look more cheerful each day with the arrival of many Navy families. Among the early arrivals are a long list of admirals who usually open their homes here in June. Rear Admirals T. O. Selfridge, Sooton Schroeder, Leavitt Logan and Charles H. Davis are among those who have opened their cottages on the Dimplings. At Shoreby Hill, Rear Admirals Marshall, Tausaig and Wainwright.

Mrs. John Downs and her sister, Mrs. Fairfax Leary, are established for the season, and near by them are Mrs. W. B. Woodson, wife of Commander Woodson, and Comdr. and Mrs. Claude, who have leased the Knowles cottage. Mrs. Rose B. Richards, daughter of Mrs. R. B. Bradford, has leased the Littlefield cottage for the summer. Mrs. H. B. Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieutenant Commander Le Bourgeois, and Mrs. H. K. Donovan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Donovan, have leased cottages for the summer.

The hotels are looking forward to the best summer in several years. The Bay View will open on the twentieth of this month and the Bay Voyage, Gardner House and St. James Manor are already open and booked up for a very big season. The Jamestown Casino will open as usual on July 4, with a large hall.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., June 10, 1919.

A very interesting ceremony took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 8, at the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, when the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati presented for consecration a Polish flag. This flag was made to the order of the Society for presentation at the tomb of General Kosciuszko in the cathedral in Cracow, Poland. The method of presentation, which seemed at first somewhat difficult on account of the distance and other elements, was happily solved by the arrival in New York of M. Constantin Buszcaynski, Consul General of the Polish Government to the United States. He was present with his staff, and through him the flag will be forwarded to Cracow and installed in the cathedral with appropriate ceremonies. The Consul General of Roumania, M. T. Tilston Wells, with staff, was also present. A formation was made at the boat landing and Miss Ruth Lawrence, who was instrumental in bringing the project to a successful issue, in fact, who was responsible for its initiation also, presented the flag to the Consul General. The Veterans Corps of Artillery formed the color escort, Major Bryce Metcalf, vice commandant of the corps, carrying it to the chapel. The Daughters of the Cincinnati followed with their flag, carried by a Knickerbocker Grey cadet, then the Polish representatives and delegates from the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution and a large number of visitors. The flag was consecrated during the service of evening and placed on the altar by Chaplain Smith, who officiated, and after the Venti Greater Spiritus he presented it to the Consul General in a short address in which he called attention to the fact that General Kosciuszko was a member of the Cincinnati, having been made such in 1783 at the close of the American Revolution, when he also received a pension and the rank of brigadier general. The Consul received the flag in an appropriate speech full of feeling and appreciation, after which the service concluded. The Consuls and their staffs were entertained later at the club before leaving for New York. The seventh annual Demonstration Recital of the U.S. Army Music School was given in Corbin Hall on the evening of May 28, and as usual was of great musical interest in addition to the growing importance of the work of the school under the charge of Capt. Arthur A. Clappe, commandant. The graduates were as follows: Lynne Decker, 7th Recruit Co. Band; Carl H. Fischer, 22d Infantry Band; John E. Hord, 3d Disciplinary Band; Werner Voltrath, 3d Disciplinary Band; George E. Zepf, 4th Infantry Band. The band comprises students and pupils, the latter fifteen in number, were assigned as a Recruit Practice Band Jan. 1, 1915, and subsequent to that date increased to twenty-five, and finally to thirty-seven. The students and Recruit Practice Band together comprise what is officially styled the U.S. Army Music School.

The program of fifteen numbers with selections from Mozart, Massenet, Moskowski, Grieg and other composers was rendered, if possible, in better style than at the previous recitals. In the second number the graduates showed their proficiency in practical knowledge by playing in turn upon the saxophone, flute, clarinet, trumpet, slide trombone and baritone. At the conclusion of the concert Dr. Frank Damrosch made an address in which he gave an account of the inception of the work of the Army Music School, mentioning the experiences of his brother, Walter Damrosch, in connection with Army band training in France under General Pershing. It was a matter of much regret that Captain Clappe was absent from the concert on account of illness. Captain Clappe has been for some time in Base Hospital No. 1, having undergone an operation. His condition is much improved, and it is believed he will before long be able to resume his duties.

Col. Charles O'Connor and family have taken quarters in Flatbush, upon his retirement from active duty. Col. William Stephenson is at the club for a week or so, after which he and Mrs. Stephenson expect to spend the summer in Portland, Maine. Col. Charles M. Gandy, Mrs. Gandy and their daughter, Miss Lila Gandy, arrived and occupy the Chief Surgeon's quarters. Col. George F. Downey, who relieved Col. Robert S. Smith as chief quartermaster, has arrived. Col. A. M. Miller called on Wednesday on S.S. Patricia for France. Mrs. Alex-

ander W. Smith spent part of last week on the yacht of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith awaiting the arrival from France of Colonel Maish, who arrived on June 6. Col. John S. Mallory was also their guest on the 8th and 13th en route to and from West Point.

Col. Orenwell Garlington, who arrived from France on the 27th, visited friends on the post last week. The marriage of Lieut. R. Q. Whitten, 23d Inf., assistant post adjutant, which took place June 7, is announced. Mrs. Whitten is at present living in New York. The notice of the wedding will be found in another column.

The last dance of the season of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men took place this week. It was largely attended, as all the dances of the year have been, and regret was expressed that this was the final one. Music was furnished for the dance as for the officers' dances by the Recruit Practice Band in the absence of the regimental band for a month at the Port of Embarkation, where it is taking its tour of duty in the welcome extended to homecoming troops. The extra features at this closing dance of the soldiers' club were a prize elimination dance and a medley at the intermission of horns, bells and confetti.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BALL.—Born May 6, 1919, to the wife of Capt. William W. Ball, U.S.A., a daughter, Martha Matilda Ball.

CECIL.—Born at Nashville, Tenn., May 28, 1919, to the wife of Col. J. S. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Emma Caroline Cecil.

COE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Douglas W. Coe (C.C.), U.S.N., a son, Douglas Wither Coe, Jr.

CRISP.—Born June 7, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. Logan Crisp, U.S.N., a son, Charles Nash Crisp.

DARROW.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 6, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. H. T. Darrow, U.S.N., a daughter, Virginia Darrow.

DORST.—Born at West Point, N.Y., May 21, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. James Archer Dorst, U.S.A., a son, James Woolsey Dorst.

GAWNE.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., June 4, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. J. O. Gawne, Construction Corps, U.S.N., a son, James Orville Gawne, Jr.

MARY.—Born at Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., June 1, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Jacob Mary, U.S.A., a daughter, Catharine Mather Mary.

MAYNARD.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., June 4, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. J. B. Maynard, U.S.A., a son, Charles Dorsey Maynard.

MARRIED.

ALLEN-ABSON.—At Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1919, Ensign Stephen Thompson Allen, U.S.N., and Miss Elisabeth Beavell Abson.

ARMSTRONG-KELLY.—At New York city, N.Y., May 31, 1919, Comdr. Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ethel Towers Kelly.

BARTLETT-BARKER.—At Cheshire, England, May 28, 1919, Comdr. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., and Miss Betty Mildred Barker.

BILLINGS-SHAW.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 7, 1919, Ensign Albert M. Billings, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Margaret Shaw.

COCKRAN-CURTIN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1919, Lieut. Peyton S. Cockran, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Curtin.

COWDREY-BRIAND.—At Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1919, Ensign Roy T. Cowdrey, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Briand.

DODGE-MORGAN.—At New York city, June 12, 1919, Lieut. Cleveland E. Dodge, U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Morgan.

GARRISON-CORKRAN.—At Washington, D.C., May 31, 1919, Lieut. John Burdette Garrison, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Audrey Corkran.

GREGORY-PHILLIPS.—At West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1919, Lieut. Edgar B. Gregory, U.S.A., and Miss Cary Phillips.

HARDY-REEDER.—At Helena, Mont., May 28, 1919, Major Edwin Noel Hardy, U.S. Cav., and Miss Charlotte Howard Reeder.

LANOIS-HAINES.—At Somerville, Mass., June 7, 1919, Lieut. Eadras J. Lanois (M.C.), U.S.N., and Miss Gertha Haines.

LYNCH-RUDD.—At New York city April 30, 1919, Lieut. Col. Arthur James Lynch, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorothy Hill Rudd.

MCGOOGHAN-THORNHAM.—At Brownsville, Texas, June 4, 1919, Lieut. Edward John McGooghan, 10th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Louise Thornham.

MOORE-RENCH.—At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1919, Lieut. Samuel Noble Moore, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Julie Rensch.

MYER-EDWARDS.—At Paris, France, Feb. 4, 1919, Major Albert James Myer, Jr., U.S. Cav., and Miss Florence Madeline Edwards.

POST-KNAPP.—At East Islip, L.I., June 7, 1919, Ensign Charles K. Post, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline D. Knapp.

PUGH-CROCKER.—At Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Chancery Ezra Pugh, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Mildred Crocker.

RASH-SMALLEY.—At West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1919, Lieut. Franklin L. Rash, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Smalley.

SCOTT-GREEN.—At Flushing, N.Y., June 12, 1919, Ensign Sampson Scott, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Lillian Green.

TAYLOR-BRAND.—At Augusta, Ga., June 7, 1919, Major Thomas Fenton Taylor, U.S.A., and Miss Hazel Brand.

WHITTEN-PARKHURST.—At Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., June 7, 1919, Lieut. R. Q. Whitten, assistant adjutant, 23d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Emily Parkhurst of New York.

WHITTIER-SCOTT.—At West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1919, Lieut. David H. Whittier, U.S.A., and Miss Sophie Louise Scott.

WRIGHT-MACMURRAY.—At Washington, D.C., June 11, 1919, Col. John Marvin Wright, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray.

DIED.

DONAT.—Died at Chicago, Ill., recently, Mr. Frans Donat, father of Lieut. Col. F. A. Donat, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

KNIGHT.—Died at Summit, N.J., June 9, 1919, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight, U.S.A., retired, husband of Gertrude Eltinge and father of the wives of Col. G. P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., and Col. W. B. Ladue, Engrs., U.S.A.

MCWILLIAMS.—Died at San Diego, Calif., May 31, 1919, Joseph G. McWilliams, sergt. 1st class Q.M.C., retired.

MAIZE.—Died at San Diego, Calif., June 1, 1919, Major William E. Maize, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Col. Sidney D. Maize, Inf., U.S.A.

MARTIN.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital May 31, 1919, Capt. George A. Martin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Interment at Arlington on June 3.

MEEKES.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., ex-Capt. Harry Meekes, 50th Artillery, U.S.A., and 13th Coast Art., N.G.N.Y.

MOSES.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., May 30, 1919, ex-Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Moses, 1st Colorado Inf., U.S.V., father of Lieut. John C. Moses, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., and of Mrs. John J. Vandenburg, wife of Captain Vandenburg, Coast Art., U.S.A.

KENT.—Died at San Diego, Calif., June 9, 1919, Lieut. Arthur O. Kent, Air Service, U.S.A.

SELLERS.—Died in France, Lieut. Leo West Sellers, U.S.A.

SUMNER.—Died at Romarantin, France, June 3, 1919, Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, jr., Air Service, U.S.A. (captain of

Cavalry, Reg. Army), son of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, jr., U.S.A.

WIDOM.—Died near San Diego, Calif., May 29, 1919, Lieut. Everett S. Widom, reserve military aviator.

McCARTY.—Drowned in Chesapeake Bay June 7, 1919, Midn. Philip G. McCarthy, First Class, U.S. Naval Academy.

CAMP CUSTER.

Camp Custer, Mich., May 28, 1919.

Major Gen. William G. Haan, who was in command of Camp Custer for two weeks, has been assigned to duty as Chief of the Division of War Plans on the General Staff at Washington. General Haan was in command of the 32d Division in France and had but recently returned with "Les Terribles" to Camp Custer. Major Gen. Frank L. Winn has been assigned to Camp Custer and is expected to arrive in a few days to assume command. As commander of the 39th Division overseas, General Winn became intimately acquainted with General Haan and was at one time in the same Army Corps. Col. B. G. Rutenentier, who has been in command of the 190th Depot Brigade and the Demobilization Group, has left Camp Custer for duty overseas. The departure of Colonel Rutenentier has been regretted by those under his command, but all have joined in hearty congratulations at this assignment, which has been so acceptably anticipated by the Colonel. The officers on duty with the Base Hospital gave an informal farewell dinner in honor of Major Lynn S. Beals at the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, May 23. Officers' dances are now being given under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service every Thursday evening at the Elks' Hall in Battle Creek.

The complete demobilization of the 32d Division marks another accomplishment for the demobilization machine. Practically four divisions have been discharged here in the last three months. The Camp Custer baseball team has played some exceptionally good preliminary games and is in condition to take on some big games. Baseball is the big athletic pastime of the camp just at present. With the continued reduction of the enlisted personnel in many departments of the camp, civilians are now being employed. Camp guards, stablemen and utilities men are among the departments already transferred to civilian basis.

Col. Robert McLean Beck, jr., chief of staff of the 32d Division, is expected to become new chief of staff at the formation of the new division.

A history of the 32d Division is to be immediately prepared giving a full account of the deeds of this most valiant organization. Lieut. Col. Paul D. Clemens and Capt. Carl Heston, both of Superior, Wis., have been assigned to this duty.

Camp Custer, Mich., June 7, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Johnson, who has been with the Army of Occupation, has been assigned for duty at Camp Custer, and will report to Major Gen. Frank L. Winn immediately upon arriving in America. General Johnson is the third general officer assigned to Custer, and leaves no doubt that it is the War Department's intention to place a full division here. General Johnson is at present in France awaiting transportation to the United States.

Camp Custer will tomorrow have its sixth commanding officer in the last two weeks. It will be Colonel Kimbrough, formerly chief of staff of the 85th Division. Major General Haan, Brigadier General Winans, Colonel Beck and Colonel Langdon are going to Milwaukee to participate in the parade of the 127th and 128th Infantries and 120th and 131st Field Artilleries of the 32d Division. Milwaukee is giving the same sort of reception. Detroit did, and that it waited until the men were demobilized. General Haan will go from Milwaukee to New York and then to Washington, to assume his duties as chief of the Army Plans Department of the General Staff.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp, which opens June 21 and lasts until Aug. 2, will be composed of only 800 instead of 2,100 as at first planned. Colonel Fry, who was at Custer during the days of the 85th, will be commanding officer. Lieutenant Colonel Cleary will be executive officer and Lieutenant Colonel Westmoreland morale officer. Arrangements are being made with the camp song leader and boxing instructor for those branches of Army training. Young men of high schools and colleges receiving military instruction will be allowed to enter the R.O.T.C., and after four summers of actual experience in Army life will receive a Reserve officer's commission in the Regular Army.

STATE FORCES.

The purpose for which the 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia was organized having been accomplished and the state of Vermont having been authorized by the Federal Government to organize, at once, a battalion of Infantry and a machine gun company of the National Guard, the demobilization of this regiment, which has been under command of Col. Preston H. Hadley, is ordered to take effect on June 30. Through Adjutant General H. J. Johnson, the Governor commends the services of the 1st Regiment, and says: "Since this regiment was organized in June 1917, it has always been looked upon as an efficient force and instantly ready for any emergency that might arise. It has never been called upon to perform any serious work, but the moral effect of such a force within our borders has been of vital importance. Every man who has served in its ranks during the past two years can always remember with pride his part in maintaining this regiment."

Governor Spruell, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Brig. Gen. William G. Haan, Jr., of Chester, Pa., to be major general, Pennsylvania National Guard, and the appointment is an excellent one. Brig. Gen. Charles T. Cresswell, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, in a report of personal inspections made by him, states that the troops were found to be generally in a satisfactory state of training, and discipline, and in a number of instances were much above the average of what could be expected from troops whose organization dates from little over a year past, and whose training was interrupted for several months by the epidemic of the fall of 1918. He states that every effort was made to do everything that the good of the Service required, or that tended towards the maintenance of the high standard set during the past year.

The military board of the state of Minnesota has made the following promotions and appointments in the 4th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard: Lieut. Col. H. A. Belkows, to colonel, vice Leroy L. Godfrey, resigned. Major Edward Karow to lieutenant colonel, vice H. A. Belkows, promoted. Capt. Stewart G. Collins, to major, vice Arthur E. Johnson, resigned. Capt. Frederick W. Baecher, major, vice Edward Karow, promoted.

NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Gilkyson, of New Jersey, has advised the Commanding General of the Eastern Department that organization of the new 6th Regiment, National Guard, authorized by the War Department for New Jersey, has progressed to a point where the units of the regiments will be ready for inspection by an Army officer for Federal recognition within the two weeks beginning June 16.

General Gilkyson has received a telegram from the Militia Bureau of the War Department saying that unexpected balances in the current appropriations are available for the issue of basic equipment for National Guard units recognized by the War Department prior to July 1 next. Federal funds will be obligated in the order in which units are recognized, and until funds are exhausted. The quartermaster general has prepared requisitions for the prescribed uniforms and equipment for this regiment, and these will be issued by the War Department immediately upon completion of the inspection scheduled to be made between June 16 and 26.

Suggestions have been received by General Gilkyson from the Commanding General, Eastern Department, for the training of the National Guard. These will be put into operation during the fifteen-day encampment and rifle practice of the regiment at Sea Girt in August.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is interested for the information of all readers of the paper. It does not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are to be made of the proper authorities in character, and in so many cases require time for special research that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

S. L. J.—Marines retire under the regulations prescribed for the Army, which is after thirty years' service, as defined in Army Regulations 134. Service in Army, Navy and Marines counts. There is no twenty-year retirement in the Marine Corps. Whether this Congress will consider favorably a twenty-five year retirement bill cannot be forecast.

STEADY READER.—The adjutant of your organization should have a copy of Circular No. 104, War D., 1918, to reinstate enlisted men in same grade in Permanent Establishment when discharged from temporary appointment. If not, apply to The A.G.O.

W. B. R.—Service rendered at a recruit depot, July to November, 1917, entitles you to the War Service medal (Victory). Apply to The A.G.

H. A. G.—To secure copies of the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, containing the article on War Decorations, by Colonel Williams, U.S.M.C., address Secretary U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

S. R. H.—The regulations for counting time toward retirement will be found in A.R. 134. Time on water en route to or from the foreign station was not counted double. For the precise data regarding arrivals and departures of the organizations you mention, ask The A.G.

F. S.—A sprain that leaves no after-effects would hardly be called a wound. A soldier furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve receives \$24 a year while on furlough; then if called to active duty he receives \$3 a month for each month he was on inactive status. Enlisted men are not now in line for commission, as present emergency officers will have prior opportunity to come into Regular or Reserve commissions when Congress fixes the Army status.

A. RESERVIST asks: Enlisted Dec. 17, 1913, and served three years with the colors in Regular Army; transferred to the Reserves Dec. 16, 1916, at my own request; called back to the colors May 21, 1917. Am I not entitled to re-enlistment pay after four years' active service? Answer: You are, under a recent ruling of the War Department.

E. F. E. asks: Has there been any law passed since the declaration of war with Germany which sets aside the law that has given citizenship to children born in the U.S. of alien parents? If the parent is at present an alien enemy does the child born in the U.S. nineteen years ago lose its claim to citizenship through the failure of his parent to become a naturalized citizen? Is there a law in existence which denies the native born child the right to enlist in the U.S. Army if parent has never become a citizen and is an alien enemy? Answer: No.

G. W.—Regular non-coms. who re-enlist will be continued in their present rank if it is possible to do so, but at all events would not go below the grade held at time of appointment to emergency rank in the non-com. grades.

G. W. D.—In a table given out by General March and published in our issue of March 8, page 950, you will find the figures of "battle deaths in the war for all nations, as far as can be determined from official reports." You would have saved \$50 by buying W.S.S., as you lose by a wide margin on your claim. General March's figures include the following: France, 1,385,300; England, 706,700.

C. K.—There has been no indication of what attitude the military committees will take toward Mr. Sabath's bill, H.R. 2981, making it possible for enlisted men of less than fifteen years' service to attain the rank of major. As to those with more than fifteen years' service, there is the War Department's proposal of a bill to retire with the rank of master signal electrician enlisted men of the Army who have held emergency commissions in the present war.

J. B.—It would appear that you were entitled to first class gunner's pay for one year from the date of your last qualification. Apply through the channel for adjustment.

I. M.—The Director of Finance, War Dept., is the proper officer to communicate with regarding the second Liberty bond for which you have paid. Try again.

H. F. B.—Submit your question to the headquarters of your department. We are not sending M.C.R. across just now.

C. J. C.—General officers wear hat cord and acorn of gold bullion; all other officers gold bullion and black intermixed.

T. M. M.—Enlisted April 24, 1916; am I not entitled to be furloughed to the Army Reserve? Answer: April 23, 1920, as you enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916.

H. G. C.—See answer to J. T.

J. T. asks: Enlisted Aug. 29, 1907; discharged Aug. 28, 1910; re-enlisted Aug. 29, 1910; discharged Aug. 28, 1913; re-enlisted Aug. 29, 1913; discharged July 10, 1917, to accept commission; discharged March 14, 1919. Aug. 28, 1917, I completed my fourth period, from Aug. 29, 1917, to March 14, 1919, had over eighteen months' service; was discharged from commission, as my service was no longer required. Now what enlistment period am I on? Answer: Fifth.

L. C. EX-CAPT. INF.—As we have heretofore stated, the colors of the Victory medal ribbon are those of a double rainbow, with the red in the center. The size of a platoon depends upon the size of a company, and this has not been permanently fixed. When Congress provides for a reorganization of the Army new tables of organization will fix the details.

N. M.—If you will address the Naval Transport Officer at Newport News he can probably give you the name of the ship that sailed from St. Nazaire June 8, 1918, and arrived Newport News June 16 and went into drydock. Sailing lists were not published at that time.

LIEUT. COL. C.A.C.—Your nomination of March 1, 1918, as temporary lieutenant colonel appeared in our issue of March 9; confirmation of March 8 in issue of March 16. When you were appointed a colonel of the National Army you held no further right to the temporary lieutenant colonelcy. Regular Army, so your discharge of May 31, 1919, as colonel only, demotes you to major, your permanent rank, notwithstanding the fact that the officer whose appointment as colonel, National Army, you say originally gave you your temporary lieutenant colonelcy is still an emergency colonel. The officer you mention is sixty-five numbers above you on the list of majors, Regular Army, according to the May Directory. G.O. 73, 1918, relating to the officer of the Army, is still in force.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 5, 1919.

Mrs. Peed, wife of Colonel Peed, entertained with a tea last Thursday. On Saturday night the following from Fort Riley went to Camp Funston to welcome the 89th Division: Mrs. Rhodes, Col. and Mrs. Bigelow, Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Norman and Major and Mrs. Cronet.

Mrs. Van Puy, who was guest at the home of Major Wadsworth, accompanied Mrs. Norman to Topeka last Wednesday and returned to her home in Leavenworth. Col. A. Mitchell has returned from an interesting period of service overseas. Col. and Mrs. Grote entertained for dinner last week Brigadier General Glasgow, Mrs. Norman and Mrs. Van Puy.

Col. George H. Cameron has been called to Washington for temporary duty.

Mrs. Stephen Pretsky, wife of Captain Pretsky, returned Wednesday from a visit of two weeks with her parents at Leavenworth, Kas. First Lieut. Robert E. Hly, 168th Inf., was decorated June 5 by Brigadier General Sage, C.O. of Camp

(Continued on page 1450.)

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Fort Riley—Continued from page 1449.

Funston. Lieutenant Bly received the "Legion of Honor" and the "Croix de Guerre" with palms.

The officers' hops have been resumed on Friday evenings at the auditorium of the post headquarters building. Athletic contests, especially baseball, tennis and swimming, are being planned with local communities and the soldiers of the post through the co-operation of the War Camp Community Service of Junction City.

The post graded school closed the last week in May. The following children of officers received honor certificates for attendance: Elizabeth Ferguson, Georgia Cook, Olga Cook, R. E. Smyser and Craig Smyser.

The baseball game between the 20th Infantry and colored detachment of the M.S.S. which was postponed June 1 is to be played June 8. These two teams have won from each other an equal number of games. This game plays off the tie.

Companies I and K, 20th Infantry, have gone to the rifle range, June 4, to complete their target practice and try for marksman and sharpshooter medals.

The School for Bakers and Cooks has graduated thirty from the 20th Infantry and forty from the 49th Infantry in the past ten days. It still has charge of quartermaster, guard house, horseshoer and farriers messes. It is installing a modern ammonia plant with machine and ice box to take care of the increased trade in the meat department.

The base hospital at this place for the first time in several months has over 1,000 patients occupying beds. They have been sent here from Eastern camps for further treatment and recuperation.

A new cement tennis court, extra large, is just completed near the Chapel. Great interest is taken in this sport here this year.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 2, 1919.

Mrs. E. D. Peek, who has spent the past eighteen months with her mother, Mrs. D. S. Ryan, in Leavenworth, will leave Friday via Chicago and Milwaukee for New York, to meet Colonel Peek, C.E., who will return from overseas early next week. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Loren C. Grieves honored Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk at a handsome dinner previous to their departure for Syracuse, N.Y., for station. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Col. Charles Gerhardt, Mrs. Houston and Mrs. A. S. Cowan.

Mrs. Howard Clarke entertained with a tea Thursday in compliment to her mother-in-law, Mrs. D. H. Clarke, who will leave shortly with Major Clarke for a future residence near Washington, D.C. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. William A. Shunk, and the guests included Mesdames Swift, Fuller, Houston, Cowan, Bowen, Sturtevant, and Mrs. Belle Sturtevant, of Troy, Ohio.

Mrs. E. H. Humphrey and children, who have been residing at Fort Leavenworth for some months, left Saturday for Chicago, to join Colonel Humphrey, chief of staff of the Central Department. They were accompanied to Kansas City by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift. Mrs. Belle Sturtevant has arrived from Troy, Ohio, to be the guest of her son, Lieut. Col. G. C. Sturtevant, and Mrs. Sturtevant and family. Mrs. John O.K. Taussig and small son, guests of Mrs. Taussig's mother, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, and sister, Mrs. George Foster, will return this week to their homes in Chicago.

Col. J. P. Barnes, Field Art., arrived Saturday from New York, to join Mrs. Barnes and daughters, Louise and Judith, who have been returning here during his absence in France. Capt. Desmond O'Keefe, en route from Mt. Clemens, Mich., to Fort Bliss, where he will join his regiment, the 82d Field Ar-

tillery, was the guest last week of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, in Leavenworth.

Col. Willis Uline, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, now commanding the 21st Infantry at Fort George Wright, Wash., will sail the last of the week for duty with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Mrs. Uline with the Misses Cynthia, Lou and Jane Uline and Mrs. Uline's mother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, of Leavenworth, will spend the summer in San Diego. The Misses Lou and Jane Uline sailed in May with San Diego friends for a trip to Alaska, and will return to Seattle on June 6.

There have been a number of changes in the officer personnel during the past month at the Disciplinary Barracks. Col. R.C. Williams has been transferred to recruiting duty at Pittsburgh. Col. J. B. Allison assumes the position of assistant commandant. Lieut. Col. Kirwin T. Smith has been detailed as executive officer to relieve Major Walter Smith, who becomes exchange officer. Lieut. Col. Edgar King, M.C., has been assigned as chief of the Medical and the P. and S. Departments, in the latter department relieving Major R. P. Truitt, discharged. Lieut. Col. Douglas W. McNary, M.C., has taken up the duties of assistant surgeon at the hospital and Capt. David Hilton has been assigned as chief of surgical service. Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stahl, Inf., has arrived for duty, but is not yet assigned. Major B. C. Anderson, F.A., and 1st Lieut. Oliver Appleman, F.A., of the Department of Psychiatry and Sociology, have been detailed here to establish a school for men who can neither read nor write. The Construction Division of the Army has taken over direct control of all construction work connected with the Disciplinary Barracks. Capt. E. H. Moller has been promoted to the rank of major and remains in charge of the work here as construction quartermaster. Work is progressing on the enormous new main building, which will extend from the railroad tracks just west of the wall to a point somewhat east of the present residence of the Commandant. This building will contain the administration offices, guards' quarters, school-rooms, shops, storerooms and the hospital.

Ralph Pulsifer, son of Capt. and Mrs. George Pulsifer, is a member of the graduating class of the Kemper Military School at Booneville, Mo., which school is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Some very fast tennis was staged on the courts in Leavenworth on Memorial Day. The players from Fort Leavenworth who took part in the matches were Miss Lottie Fuller, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Major Walter Smith, Captains Taylor, Goodlett, Kupfer, Pegram and Endres. The players from the city were Dr. Ralph Combs, Dr. V. A. Shoop, Messrs. Horace Runkle, Mark Goodjohn, Charles Hoyland, Willis Vandeschmidt and Walter Kern. The longest and most bitterly contested match of the tournament was the mixed doubles in which Miss Fuller and Walter Kern were matched against Mrs. Gregory and Charles Hoyland. The latter team won the first set, 9 to 7, lost the second set, 3 to 6, and won the last set, 10 to 8, thus winning the match. Miss Fuller and Mrs. Gregory proved their ability to play right along with their partners, and many of their fast runs won applause from the large number of spectators. Runkle and Captain Endres took on Captains Kupfer and Pegram, the latter being Harvard College men, and this was one of the best matches of the afternoon. The Army men took both sets, 6 to 2 and 6 to 4.

Major Timothy O'Keefe, who has been in New York and Washington for three weeks, is again the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, in Leavenworth. Major O'Keefe has had an extension of leave for several weeks.

The first section of the Port-to-Fort road, connecting Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kas., will be completed in December. Shawnee county has let the contract for ten miles of the road from Topeka to Douglas county line, and the work is now under way.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk and Major and Mrs. D. H. Clarke shared the honors at a dinner given Monday by Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. The Misses Louise and Judith Barnes and Kitty Lou Corey were among the Service young people who attended a picnic at the Johnson Farm, west of

Leavenworth, Saturday. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Milo C. Corey.

Capt. O. J. Endres left Monday for Camp Funston, where he has been assigned to duty as first assistant to the supply officer for the R.O.T.C., Infantry. He will be granted ten days' leave on June 12, when he will go to Leavenworth, Kas., and his marriage to Miss Helen Schlatter will be celebrated.

Mrs. Edie Van Tuyl has returned to Leavenworth after a fortnight's visit at Fort Riley, Kas., as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth and Mrs. Traber Norman.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., May 29, 1919.

A "welcome home" dinner was given last Thursday at the U.S. Grant Hotel to Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., by officers of his old division, the 40th, and commanders of camp units which were here while that division was still in training before going overseas. Lieut. Col. B. N. Follmer was chairman of the committee of arrangements and toastmaster for the occasion. To an address of welcome made by Major Charles E. Sissons, General Strong made a happy reply. The string orchestra of the 32d Regiment band furnished music.

A five-man team of officers from the Rockwell Field aviation school on North Island defeated a similar team of medical officers attached to the camp hospital at Camp Kearny in a clay-pigeon shoot Friday by 194 to 176 in a 50-bird contest. The visiting team was composed of Lieuts. C. B. Fry, W. M. Randolph, F. R. Gilbreth, N. R. Laughinghouse and C. O. Lee, while the hospital team included Lieut. Col. H. P. Carter, Major J. A. Saxon, Capt. H. J. Willey, R. L. Tebbitt and W. A. Cashion.

What was probably the last social event on the U.S.S. Oregon before her departure for northern waters to be placed out of commission was a delightful dinner party recently given by Capt. W. R. Tarrant, commander of the ship, and Mrs. Tarrant, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Capt. and Mrs. Reinburg, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Scranion, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Olson.

The officers of the 32d Infantry who are now stationed at Camp Kearny gave a dinner Friday at the U.S. Grant Hotel to Col. and Mrs. John J. Toffey as a farewell to them before Colonel Toffey left for France for duty overseas.

A dinner was given at Hotel del Coronado Friday by a number of officers of the aviation camp at Rockwell Field in honor of Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Arnold. Colonel Arnold has recently received orders transferring him, and this dinner was in the nature of a farewell.

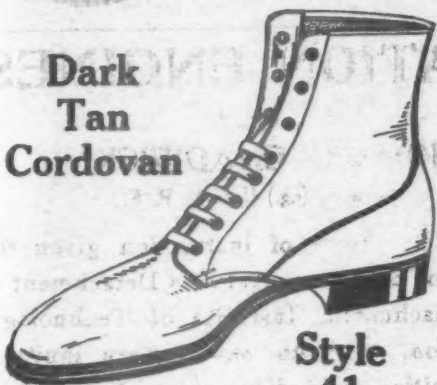
Mrs. Florence K. Dupue entertained with a supper party at Hotel del Coronado Saturday following the concert by Madame Schumann-Heink at Balboa Park. Her guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Thompson and Mrs. Gale Thompson. Rear Admiral Fullam has returned from a trip to Los Angeles and vicinity, where he and the officers from the U.S.S. Minneapolis were guests at a stag dinner at Hotel Virginia in Long Beach. Col. Charles R. Drake was host at the affair.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., retired, has gone to Los Angeles for a two weeks' visit with friends. Capt. H. E. Carl, surgeon, U.S.N., who has recently returned from sixteen months' service in France as senior medical officer on the staff of Admiral Wilson, has assumed command of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Balboa Park, which accommodates 550 patients. A new hospital here is one of the probable things of the near future.

Mrs. Robert N. Miller, wife of Lieutenant Commander Miller, U.S.N., of the next station, entertained with a bridge tea

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at her home in Coronado yesterday in honor of her mother, Mrs. C. C. ... from a few days spent in Los Angeles as guests of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Jr. They were accompanied on their return by Col. W. A. Bullen, Lieut. H. W. Sears, 62d Inf., is spending a leave of absence with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sears, in this city. He is stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Saturday, May 25, 1919.

The Entertainment Committee of the 33d Infantry, under the direction of Captain Hartbridge, gave "Behind the Scenes" Tuesday night in the Y.M.C.A. in New Gatun. Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Camp Gatun, entertained at an "ice-cream party" Monday night at their attractive quarters, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill, Mrs. Huntley and Lieut. John Patrick. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hartford, Miss Virginia Hartford and Lieut. Richard A. McClure. Mrs. McClure is expected on the next Pacific Mail steamer from San Francisco and will join her husband at Camp Gatun.

Lieut. and Mrs. McGill entertained at the table of bridge for Miss Lois Phillips and Lieut. Clarence Johnston on Saturday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips entertained at cards for Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hartford on the same date. Monday night was officers' night in the pool room and bowling alley at the Y.M.C.A. in New Gatun. Every Monday night will be devoted to officers and their wives and all are cordially invited to make use of the tables and alley. Among those attending this week were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Cable, Miss Morse, Lieutenants Graves, Corven, Dean and Gabel.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale an informal dancing class has started in the post at Gaillard. The one on Friday evening partook of the nature of an informal hop before the evening was over, most every officer and lady in the post turning out.

Another terrible accident in Isthmian aviation circles occurred at 2:13 Tuesday afternoon, when a seaplane attached to the U.S. Naval Air Station at Coco Solo took a sudden dive into the sea, carrying three men to death. The scene of the accident was inside the east breakwater, about where the hydroplanes usually make landing in the water, and between New Cristobal and the submarine base. The victims were Lieutenant Easterwood, Lieutenant Lockman and Gunner Grasel. Their bodies have been found. An eye-witness of the accident at New Cristobal states that when he first noticed the machine it was gliding down as if to make a landing. All of a sudden its nose pointed downwards and the plane dived straight as an arrow into the sea. This is the second serious flying machine accident this month, the last claiming five victims. Both Lieutenants Easterwood and Lockman had just returned from service in France and had been on the Zone only a short time.

Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, of Camp Gaillard, had at dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. John F. Hillman and entertained Major and Mrs. Norman Mandelph, from Quarry Heights, at dinner on Sunday. Major Cochran, from the department quartermaster's office, was an official visitor at Camp Gaillard on Tuesday, when Major and Mrs. Cochran were luncheon guests of the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Robert O. Ragsdale, and Mrs. Ragsdale.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin, 33d Inf., expect to be transferred to the States soon, as Captain Irwin has over four years' service on the Zone on his present tour. Ensign and Mrs. Sterling Parr, of Coco Solo Naval Base, sailed on the Atenas on Monday for New York. Col. and Mrs. Willard Harmon, Jr., and Mrs. Clarke, mother of Mrs. Harmon, sailed on the S.S. Panama on Sunday for New York. Mrs. Farrington and daughter, Miss Dorothy, leave Sunday on the Alliance to join Lieut. and Mrs. Lott at Bridgeport, Conn., where Lieutenant Lott is engaged in submarine construction work.

Mrs. Chester Harding and Miss Katherine Harding sailed on the S.S. Alliance on Sunday for New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Camp Gatun, entertained at dinner Sunday for Mrs. Huntley, Capt. Robert V. Thackabury and Capt. Menday Dexter. After dinner the party took a horseback ride into the jungle. Lieutenant Wardrop, of Corozal, was the weekend guest of Major and Mrs. C. C. Phillips, of Camp Gatun; Lieutenant Kellogg, of Corozal, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Major and Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Huntley, of Camp Gatun, gave a beautifully appointed dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill, Capt. Menday Dexter and Robert V. Thackabury. Mrs. McGill will sail on the S.S. Alliance on Sunday for New York, to visit her mother for two months. Mrs. Robert H. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 33d Inf., who has been quite ill in the Colon Hospital, is improving rapidly. Lieutenants Watson and McCabe, of France Field, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Carpenter on Friday at Camp Gatun.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., April 22, 1919.

The following items of interest to the Service are taken from the Guam News Letter for April:

Governor and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer, Lieutenant Schmidt and Lieutenant Sinamark were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bush on the evening of March 21. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs on March 22 entertained Governor and Mrs. Gilmer and Capt. and Mrs. O. P. Smith as guests at a real Guam dinner. All the materials were grown on the island and the guests were amazed to find what a great variety of possibilities so small a place could offer. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. O. P. Smith, Lieutenants Wilcox and Hantschke on March 26.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway were guests of Major and Mrs. Henley at dinner and overnight at the Henley home just previous to Mrs. Ridgway's departure for Japan, and Capt. and Mrs. O. P. Smith dined with them during the two days before the U.S.A.T. Thomas sailed for the States on March 28. Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Commander Jones and Lieutenant Vance dined at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Bush on March 27. Lieut. and Mrs. Bush entertained at dinner on April 1 for Comdr. and Mrs. Paul and Lieut. and Mrs. Cohen. On April 2 Major and Mrs. Henley entertained Miss Guber, Miss Calbert, Lieutenants Sinamark and Schmidt at dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan were hosts at a dinner party on April 9 for Major and Mrs. Fox and Lieut. and Mrs. Bush. After dinner all adjourned to Dorn Hall to hear a very interesting lecture on athletics by Ensign Foshepny. Capt. and Mrs. Guilfoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Inman were entertained at dinner by Major and Mrs. Henley on the evening of April 10. Virginia and Knowles Henley entertained Phyllis Ames, Eulalie and Freddy Vance on the afternoon of April 11. The party was in celebration of their birthdays, Virginia's sixth being on the 10th and Knowles's third on the 12th.

The U.S.A.T. Thomas arrived at Guam on March 28 from San Francisco with Lieut. Charles F. Dame, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dame and the following officers of the U.S. Marine Corps ordered to Guam for duty: Lieut. H. Kingenorth, G. Fauselle, W. B. Hewitt, O. J. Jennings, W. M. Murray, R. B. Street and E. B. Westfall. When the Thomas sailed the same day for San Francisco she had as passengers the following Navy officers and their families: Capt. Benjamin DeW. Knapp, Capt. Charles T. Brooke, Capt. Oliver P. Smith and wife, Capt. Ralph E. West, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Thomas J. Hayden, U.S.N.R.F., wife and children, and Mrs. A. Knapp, mother of Captain Knapp, U.S.M.C.

Major Donald R. Fox, U.S.M.C., has been appointed presiding judge of the Court of Appeals, head of the judiciary department, presiding justice of the Higher Court of Equity, judge of the Court of Equity and editor of the Guam News Letter. Lieut. Hugh J. Duffy, U.S.N., has been appointed head of the executive department, civil registrar, aid in charge of printing office, chairman of charity board, head of department of education, and Attorney General for the Island of Guam, relieving Comdr. John A. McGee, U.S.N.R.F.

Among the passengers on the U.S.S. Abarenda, which sailed for San Francisco on March 28, were Lieut. Comdr. John A. McGee, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., and Lieut. George A. McGee, U.S.N.R.F.

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The Division General Staff

G-1

By Lieut. Colonel Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., C. A. C.

(Assistant Chief of Staff G-1 of the 26th Division, A.E.F., during the nine months, February to November, that division was actually engaged on the Western front. Member of the General Staff, A.E.F.)

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Control and Operation of the Divisional Trains,
Evacuation of the sick and wounded,
Replacement System,
Traffic Control,

Straggler Posts,
Prisoners of War,
Billets and Billeting,
Move of the Division by Rail, Bus and by March,
Occupancy of a Training Area,
Occupancy of an Active Sector,
The Division in an Attack,
The Division in an Advance,
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THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page. Assignments of Naval Academy graduates on page 1431.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers June 4, 1919.

Capt. C. A. Able to duty abroad.
Capt. (U.S.C.G.) E. S. Addison to assignment by comdr. Coast Guard.
Comdr.: F. J. Cleary to Bureau Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; J. H. Towery to duty with connection for air terms.
Lieut. Comdr.: H. Harlow to command U.S.S. Jenkins; J. K. Richards to command U.S.S. Jonett; A. V. S. Pickhardt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Southard and as exec. off. when comd.; J. H. Holt to command U.S.S. Boggs; E. W. Coll to duty abroad.
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): M. B. Hiden discharged Nav. Hosp., Boston, to assist to Sanitary Engineer of Haiti; W. A. Stoops to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Lieuts.: E. J. McCluen to Boston to command Sub-Chasers 51, 167, 168, 169, 263, 265 and 266, when squad is ready for sea proceed 3d N.D. for duty (1st N.D.); E. S. Tucker to navy yard, New York; I. V. Horin to comdt. navy yard, Norfolk; H. A. Lowell to U.S.S. Imperator; G. P. Kenney to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; E. V. Annatoyn to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 15 and as exec. off. when comd.; A. C. Tranchina to duty Nansmond; H. C. McEldey to duty R.S. on shore naval operating, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieuts. (M.C.): G. F. Brewster to duty Santa Paula; J. A. McIsaac to duty Santa Paula; J. G. Dickson to U.S.S. Prairie; P. F. Prioleau to U.S. Nav. Hosp., Olongapo (U.S.S. Brooklyn).
Lieuts. (D.C.): J. M. Campbell to U.S.S. Matsonia (Cru. and Trans. Forces); J. E. Tibbets to duty R.S. on shore naval operating, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieuts. (j.g.): J. J. Hughes to U.S. naval hqrs., Brest, France (U.S.S. Bridgeport); C. V. Pedersen to R.S. on shore naval operations base, Hampton Roads, Va.; R. Southern to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McKensie and as watch off. when comd.; J. L. Wilson to duty as div. torpedo off. Submarine Div. No. 3; H. B. Davis to N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill.; F. E. Upton, retired, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1918; V. H. Howard to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. H. Carter to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.): F. S. Oser to duty Nav. Sta., New Orleans, La.
Ensigns: C. W. Wallace to U.S.S. Breese; J. W. Woodward to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; R. D. Stewart to U.S.S. Manning; H. M. Stone to U.S.S. Woodcock; R. P. Rockin to U.S.S. Meredith; W. A. Stephenson to Sub-Chaser No. 61; G. W. Stuart, jr., to U.S.S. Wildgeon; J. R. Haines rev. of orders, det. duty S.C. 263, R.A.D.; S. B. Hay to duty Montclair.
Ensign (P.C.): F. Webb to duty Newport News Shipbldg. and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.
Btan. P. Schlosberg to U.S.S. Mobile.
Mach. F. M. Lamkey to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers June 5, 1919.

Capt.: Clark D. Stearns to duty abroad; William Norris to works Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Co., Bayonne, N.J.
Comdr.: H. G. Shonard to command U.S.S. Greene; H. G. Doven to mach. div., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr.: G. A. Beall to U.S. Pretoria as exec. officer; M. J. Blankenship to U.S.S. Cleveland as exec. officer; E. M.

Zacharian to U.S.S. Huntington as navigator; W. J. Carver to U.S.S. Texas as first lieut.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) G. W. Shepard to U.S.S. Wisconsin.
Lieuts.: G. O. Twiss to 12th N.D. as asst. dist. communication supt.; L. P. Lovette to U.S.S. San Francisco; R. B. Wallace to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; C. F. Dame to asst. dist. communication supt., 16th N.D., and radio material officer, Guam; G. V. Kleinmuth to Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julien's Creek, Va.; J. K. Kemmer to U.S.S. Tacoma as engr. officer; J. F. P. Miller to conn. f.o. U.S.S. O'Bannon as engr. officer when commissioned; E. C. Mimmick to duty as chief engr. Neptune; L. Blanchard to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; J. W. Flannery to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.; R. S. Thompson to duty Glacier; W. H. Schaeft, rev. of orders June 2, 1919, to duty Shoshone; O. B. Fish to duty Antigone.
Lieut. (M.C.) M. Silverman to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. E. Tarbuton to U.S.S. Green; F. H. Lemon to office Dir. Naval Commn., Navy Dept.; M. Barron to duty Shoshone; G. S. Montgomery to duty Nav. Avia. Det., Langley Field, Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.) E. J. Carlin to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (D.C.) C. A. Beam to duty Connecticut; H. Goldringer to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Ensigns: S. Adams to duty Nav. Avia. Det., Langley Field, Va.; P. R. Whitmore to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; L. J. Manning to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.; F. G. Curtin to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Note.—The announcement of the assignment of ensigns who were graduated from the U.S.N.A. on June 6 to duty on various ships appears on another page of this issue.

Ensigns: H. C. Stearns, A. C. Sullivan, L. R. Ames to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Ensigns: J. E. Swayland to Naval Academy; A. Swendsen to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns (P.C.) F. C. Burris to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.

Btans.: N. E. Setley to U.S.S. Shoshone; H. R. Gibson to U.S.S. Radnor.

Gunner C. E. Johnson to U.S. Crane.

Orders Issued to Officers June 6, 1919.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley to member of Commission on Naval Terms, London.

Capt. W. H. Standley to command U.S.S. Virginia.

Comdr.: E. B. Armstrong to U.S. Naval Forces, London.

England; E. Lando to U.S. Naval Forces, London; C. W. Wood to command mine sweepers f.o. for distant service; F. B. King to U.S.S. Naval Forces, London; H. V. McKittick to Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, Va., as exec. officer.

Comdr. (M.C.) U. H. Webb to command U.S.S. Comfort.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. A. Brownell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-10 and in command when commissioned; H. M. Kieffer to command U.S.S. Burrows; P. K. Robottom to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-4 and in command when commissioned; J. M. D. Smith to command U.S.S. Breese; J. O. Byrnes, jr., to command U.S.S. Tucker; E. W. Hanson to command U.S.S. Taylor; T. S. McClay to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; W. E. Goodhue to Naval Academy; R. M. Doyle, jr., to command U.S.S. Porter; O. E. McMorris to command U.S.S. Walker; H. G. Fuller to aid to comdt. navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; O. L. Whitney to Lake Captens; D. A. J. Sullivan to Base 29; H. O. Clark to Lake Conesus.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) H. E. Harvey to Bu. Med. and Surgery, Navy Dept.

Lieuts.: L. H. Ackerman to Chattanooga for command Trawler Crew 14; A. J. Sherlock to continue treatment at Naval

Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; H. Debarr to Chattanooga for command Trawler Crew 17; C. T. Burgin to U.S.S. Craven as engr. officer; F. O. Keyes to U.S. naval forces operating in European waters; L. Bell to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; C. Hordahl to U.S.S. Mobile; J. J. O'Brien to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 15 and as command when commissioned; F. Kinne to act. commander of Harbor Floating Equipment for duty; H. Debarr to Base 29; E. F. Logel to Base 29; V. V. Black to Chattanooga for trawler duty; O. E. Nyborg to temp. duty trawler John Collins, then to command trawler Thomas Graham; L. G. Howes to rejoin General W. C. Georges; F. R. Seaver to duty under D.S.N., O.T.S., New York.

Lieuts. (M.C.): R. D. Mackey to duty R.S. on shore, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.; R. S. Lowry to duty Manning; R. M. Hudson to report to Asst. Sec. Navy for special duty in his office; C. O. Tanner to Naval Hosp., San Diego; W. A. Bacon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and on board when commissioned; M. M. Gould to U.S.S. Sierra; J. F. Runner to U.S.S. New York; J. R. Thomas to U.S.S. Cape May; F. E. Adams to duty Plattsburg.

Lieut. (D.C.) R. M. Askin to U.S.S. Solace.

Lieuts. (j.g.) L. J. Boershing to Chattanooga for trawler duty; C. A. Griffiths to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and on board under instruction in destroyer engineering when commissioned; W. C. Burgess to U.S.S. Leviathan; W. J. Charles to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bagley and on board when commissioned as engr. officer; G. V. S. Harvey to U.S.S. Marblehead; J. B. Dryen to command Margaret.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. H. Green, jr., J. M. Scheehan and F. L. Burk to duty Naval Air Station, Chatham, Mass.; W. J. Love to Base 29; G. H. Erskind to Chattanooga for trawler duty; A. C. Franer to staff representative, Paris; G. A. Ramsey to naval port office, Liverpool; R. M. Cole, Cahill, A. & O.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.) to Hosp. 5; D. S. Cunningham to duty Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.; D. D. Prentice to duty Santa Elena; A. R. Marsh, rev. of orders May to duty Konigen der Nederlanden.

Lieut. (P.C.) J. M. Baker, jr., to duty Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

Ensigns: C. A. Ryan to command Trawler Crew 12; W. J. Love to Crew 15; A. Leland to Trawler Crew 16; F. E. Knight, Staff, Base 7, to Kirkwall for assignment; S. J. Jennings to Chaser 151; F. W. Nolan to naval port office, Trieste; C. V. Essary to S.C.B. 2, A. & O.; C. J. Glinane to Base 29; J. Murray to Azores, conn. returning to U.S.; H. G. Hopkins to Margaret; W. H. Parker to Woolsey; R. L. Wilder to duty Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N.J.; S. Leland to Base 29; M. McK. Perry to U.S.S. Ryndam.

Ensigns (P.C.) P. M. O'Connor to duty as asst. cost. inspr., 12th N.D.; C. G. Hill to duty Finland; R. Ford, jr., det. duty Dorothea.

Mach. Z. R. Shoen to U.S.S. Rijndam.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1436-9.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. C. Smith to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Division; Capt. L. B. Myers to Fort Hancock, N.J., Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; Capt. H. B. Kirkland to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. F. Jansen to San Francisco, Calif. (June 5, War D.)

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C.: To be majors: Majors A. K. Baskette, Inf.; H. Erickson, Inf.; P. W. Guiney, Cav.; J. R. Lee, Inf.; H. H. Sheen, C.A.C.; H. M. Marriam, C.A.C.; E. T. Hartmann, Inf.; F. W. Van Dusen, Inf.; J. Hayes, Inf.; L. E. Hanson, Inf. and C. Game, Inf. (all cols. U.S.A.); C. L. Willard, Inf. To be captains: Capt. G. Van S. Quackenbush, Inf. (col. U.S.A.); W. C. Gardenhire, Cav. (col. U.S.A.); J. P. Hasson, Cav.; A. H. Jones, Cav.; T. M. Knox, Cav.; W. J. Scott, Cav.; J. Regan, Inf.; O. A. Clark, C.A.C.; H. F. Sykes, Inf. (all lieut. cols. U.S.A.); P. C. Turner, Inf. (June 6, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: H. Seymour to Naco, Ariz.; F. H. Booth to Fort Jay, N.Y.; J. R. Thompson, jr., to Camp Holabird, Md. (June 6, War D.)

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.C.: To be major: Major C. E. Day, Cav. (col. U.S.A.).

To be captains: Capt. C. A. Dravo, Inf.; J. P. Barney and M. G. Holliday, Cav. (June 7, War D.)

Resignation by Major E. S. Phillips, Q.M.C., as an officer of Army is accepted. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. A. Perry to The Adjutant General of the Army; Capt. E. Bashore to Camp Bowie, Texas; Capt. E. J. Brady to duty in office of the Director of Storage, Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. L. Koch to Chicago, Ill., some supply officer; 1st Lieut. C. B. Goodman will take station at Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of the Construction Division; 2d Lieut. J. A. "Hirovski" to Chicago, Ill., to some supply officer. (June 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class J. Kampe, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to his home. (June 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (s.g.) A. E. Moulds, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and to home. (June 5, War D.)

Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Appointment of 1st Lieut. J. O. Taneyhill, Q.M.C., to capt., Q.M.C., June 2, is announced. (June 4, War D.)

Appointments of the following Q.M.C. officers June 2: To be capt., Q.M.C.: First Lieuts. H. E. Smoot, G. T. Murray, A. E. James, G. E. Pruitt and 2d Lieut. F. M. Sanderson. To be 1st Lieut., Q.M.C.: Second Lieut. W. C. Bacon. (June 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. S. Hansell to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; A. Dean to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Col. G. McD. Vane Pool to Fort Howard, Md.; Major L. H. Winomiller to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. E. J. Beckner to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 6; Capt. I. F. Selleseth to Fort Snelling, Minn., General Hospital No. 29; Capt. J. B. Wintersteen to Wrightstown, N.J., for duty in the base hospital; Capt. E. J. Lambert to Colonia, N.J., General Hospital No. 8; Capt. H. W. Nimal to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. P. L. Jones to Washington; Major F. J. Tainter to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major C. R. Sowder to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Major B. J. Longwell to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. E. A. Knowles to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. J. R. Williams to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. J. J. Stack to Parker Hill, Boston, Mass.; Capt. H. W. Kennard to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. E. H. Stark to Fort Logan, Colo.; Capt. S. Strumwasser to Camp Upton, N.Y. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., to accompany replacements overseas: First Lieuts. W. F. Dadds and J. L. McCabe. (June 6, War D.)

Col. J. F. Siler, M.C., to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (June 7, War D.)

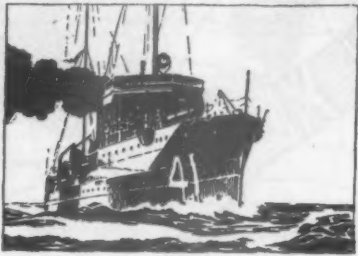
Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. J. Hunt to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Major A. C. Gillis to General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major R. W. Whittier to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. W. S. Howard to Fort Snelling, Minn., General Hospital No. 29; Capt. W. H. Squires to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., General Hospital No. 30; Capt. A. Unger will report in person to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. (June 7, War D.)

Major L. D. Cruice, M.C., to Hampton, Va., General Hospital No. 43, for further observation and treatment. (June 5, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointments of following medical officers, June 3, are announced: To be majors, M.C.: Capt. E. N. Facer, W. H. Bodenshtab, W. H. Vosburg, F. Knowles, L. H. Chamberlain. (June 4, War D.)

Appointments of following medical officers, June 3, are announced: To be majors, M.C.: Capt. F. W. Lane, H. H. Colwell. To be capt., M.C.: First Lieut. J. O. Daniel. (June 4, War D.)



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Appointments of medical officers, U.S.A. (emer.), June 5, 1919: To be majors, M.C.: Capt. R. Cadwallader, H. A. Johnson. (June 7, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major C. Van Wyck to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Major J. W. Scovel to Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. L. T. Asche to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. P. D. Mason to Fort Logan, Colo. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to France, A.E.F., for duty: Capt. B. F. Thompson, 1st Lieut. O. S. Emmert and J. N. White. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Evey, D.C., to the commanding general, Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. M. W. Wilson, D.C., by wire to the C.G., Eastern Dept., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Appointments, Dental Corps.

Appointment of 1st Lieut. E. S. Wright, D.C., to capt., D.C., June 2, is announced. (June 4, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. O. J. Conzelman, V.C., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Ruble, V.C., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. F. S. Sharp, V.C., to Newport News, Va., port of embarkation, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. C. Outler to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for temporary duty in connection with hospital construction; Capt. M. Levine to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. J. P. Gregory to Atlantic City, N.J., to assist in the preparation of the exhibits of the Medical Department in connection with the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. H. V. Oehsen, San. C., to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. I. B. Phillips, San. C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., Hospital No. 29, for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. K. H. Owens, San. C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., Army General Hospital No. 29. (June 6, War D.)

Appointment of Capt. H. C. Bingham, San. C. (emer.), to major, San. C., June 5, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Master Hosp. Sergt. H. Hoch, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Washington, Md., and to his home. (June 5, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. V. Steigerwald, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at U.S.A. General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1919, and to home. (June 5, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. R. T. Colner, C.E., will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Dept., for duty as department engr., vice Col. S. W. Roessler, retired, who is relieved from duty as department engr. only. (June 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. L. Watson, C.E., about June 12, 1919, to New Orleans, La., and thence by transport to Panama, C.Z., and from thence to Ancon, Balboa, Corozal, Cristobal, Empire, Camp Gaillard, Gatun, Colon and troop stations adjacent thereto, for carrying out the verbal instructions of the Chief of Staff in connection with the establishing and instructing of morale organizations at the above and adjoining stations at and in the Canal Zone. (June 5, War D.)

Major R. K. Compton, C.E., will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. R. T. Ward to Kansas City, Mo.; Major T. M. Ripley to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. H. Perkins to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (June 6, War D.)

Appointments, Engineers.

Provisional appointment of Capt. S. T. Hoyt, C.E., is made permanent. (June 4, War D.)

Appointment of 1st Lieut. G. A. Caine, Engrs., to capt., Engrs., June 2, is announced. (June 4, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major W. V. Randall, O.D., to Columbia, S.C., for duty as C.O. of 106th Ord. Depot Co., relieving Captain Cecil. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Butterworth, jr., O.D., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Ordnance, Personnel Branch, Sixth and B Sts., N.W., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. A. G. Buehler, O.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Appointments of Ordnance officers (emer.), June 2, announced: To be capt., O.D.: First Lieut. F. P. Sullivan. To be 1st lieut., O.D.: Second Lieut. H. E. Abbott. (June 7, War D.)

Appointments of Ordnance officers, U.S.A. (emer.), June 4: To be majors, Ord. Dept.: Capt. C. E. Pyle, A. G. Peter. (June 7, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major F. J. Sullivan, Sig. C., to Western Department for duty in the office of the department signal officer. (June 5, War D.)

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps: To be majors: Majors G. W. Helms, Inf.; A. C. Voris, Inf.; G. E. Kumpke, Inf. (all cols., U.S.A.). (June 6, War D.)

Capt. V. Kerney, Sig. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. E. B. McDonald, Sig. C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. T. C. Rives, Sig. C., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps: To be 1st lieuts.: First Lieut. A. F. Kibler, F.A.; C. R. Adams, I. L. Clayton, W. H. E. Holmes, R. M. Kimball, E. A. Murphy, C. K. Smullen and H. S. Thomas, all C.A.C. (capt.). (June 6, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Major R. Coker to Washington, D.C., to Director of Air Service; Capt. J. D. Moroy will report in person to the Chief, Motor Transport Corps, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. O. Munn to Washington. (June 5, War D.)

Following officers of A.S. to Washington, D.C., on temporary duty not to exceed five days, thence to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty: First Lieut. LeW. W. Taylor, 2d Lieut. T. E. Faulk and R. H. Finley. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. H. Green to Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. B. Clayton to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation; 1st Lieut. N. Oreighton to Fort Hancock, N.J. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. Johnson, jr., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Capt. O. W. Drew to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. for duty with the first pursuit group at Selfridge Field; Capt. B. H. Mills to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. (June 6, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS, CHAPLAINS.

Appointments of the following officers as chaplains, U.S. Army, May 31, are announced: To be chaplains (capt.): Chaplains G. E. Francis (1st lieut.) and C. F. Graesser (1st lieut.). (June 4, War D.)

Appointment of Chaplain J. R. Morgan (1st lieut.), U.S.A. (emer.), to chaplain (capt.) from June 5, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

CAVALRY.

10TH—Regimental Sergt. Major E. P. Frierson, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (June 6, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. V. D. Dixon, Cav., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

(Continued on page 1454.)

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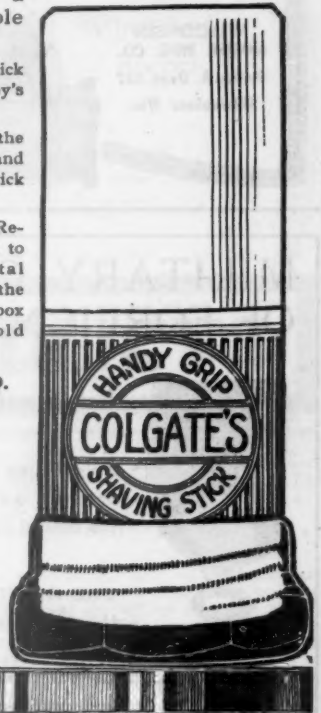
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Cavalry, Unassigned—Continued from page 1453.

Col. J. S. Parker, Cav., will report in person to The A.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (June 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. P. Swift, Cav., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Staff for duty in the personnel branch, Operations Division. (June 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. J. Glasgow, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France. Upon arrival there he will report to the commanding general, A.E.F., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. G. J. Oden, Cav., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Franklin, Cav., to Fort Myer, Va., 11th Cav., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. W. Stanley, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. A. Covington, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

2D—First Lieut. J. B. Barnes, 2d F.A., to Camp Meade, Md., to accompany replacements overseas. (June 7, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. O. W. B. Farr, F.A., is detailed for general recruiting service at Seattle, Wash., relieving Lieut. Col. L. H. Tallafiero, F.A., from recruiting service. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of F.A. now on leave will report, upon the expiration of leaves, to stations as indicated below: Col. J. P. Robinson to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.; Lieut. Col. F. Bloom at Camp Jackson, S.C. for duty; Major P. V. Kane and H. Beukema at Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. F. E. Hopkins to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. P. V. Kieffer to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Basic School for F.A.; 1st Lieut. H. W. McCoy to Camp Dix, N.J., for appointment as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. G. G. Gately. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Danford, F.A., is appointed commandant of cadets at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., upon the completion of his present duty in France, when he will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and enter on duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. C. T. Griffith, F.A., having been incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (June 6, War D.)

Resignation by G. L. B. Rivers, F.A., as temporary capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (June 7, War D.)

Honorable discharge on April 21, 1919, of temp. 1st Lieut. J. S. Anderregg, F.A., as temp. 1st lieut., U.S. Army, only, is announced. (June 7, War D.)

Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointment of Capt. D. W. Hand, F.A. (emer.), to major, F.A., June 5, 1919. (June 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to Chief of C.A. for duty: Lieut. Col. J. Mather and Major A. Norton. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. A. Wildrick to Chief of the Construction Division, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. M. H. Thompson to Fort Warren, Mass., Coast Defenses of Boston. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. D. Frazer to station at Lansing, Mich.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Pratt to Washington; Lieut. Col. E. N. Woodbury will report to the Chief of Staff for duty in morale branch, relieving Major W. E. Hoyer; 1st Lieut. H. C. Bartlett to Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Manning to San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Washington for duty in connection with the recruiting service: Majors W. J. Gilbert, W. N. Moss, A. J. Eddy, Capt. W. R. Cox, M. C. McLeod, W. H. Starbuck, R. L. Dineley, 1st Lieut. F. H. Koebel, W. L. Weible, 2d Lieut. R. B. Horner, M. R. Woodward. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Major W. L. Hart to Washington for instruction in the Moulton method of ballistic computation; 1st Lieut. E. P. Jones to Fort Hancock, N.J., Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; 1st Lieut. F. Groff to Fort Washington, Md. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Washington for recruiting service: Major E. Villaret, Capt. L. Adkins, 1st Lieut. A. V. Winton. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Williams, Me., for duty: Capt. H. L. Whitaker, 1st Lieut. W. A. West, jr. (June 6, War D.)

Resignation by L. B. Morse, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation by G. A. Ogilvie, C.A.C., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Resignations by R. A. Wheeler and W. P. E. Ainsworth, C.A.C., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. are accepted. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. about July 5, 1919, to Manila for duty: First Lieut. H. T. Morrison, W. W. Wertz. (June 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. W. Hayward, C.A.C., to Chief of C.A., Washington, D.C., for discharge. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. from Fort Monroe, Va., to France, A.E.F.; after the completion of the duty assigned to them they will return to the United States in time to resume their duties at Fort Monroe, Va., on Oct. 1, 1919: Lieut. Col. H. F. Loomis, Major W. H. Donaldson, 2d Lieut. G. M. Badger, D. R. Dickey, E. A. Dolph, L. H. Dunn, R. A. Ericson, B. F. Fellers, J. M. Moore, J. D. Moss, T. W. Munford, D. W. Sawtelle, W. A. Sexton, B. W. Slifer, K. S. Stice, E. B. Fitzpatrick, L. E. Gray, M. A. Hatch, E. W. Hendrick, P. B. Kelly, J. C. Kilbourne, Jr., A. M. Mickelson, J. C. Styron, G. W. Trichel, F. M. Uels, M. Van Voorst, H. R. Yeager, J. L. Wheelchel. (June 7, War D.)

First Sergt. D. M. Higgins, C.A.C., 11th Co., Southern New York, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (June 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

10TH—Appointment as provisional officer of Reg. Army and temp. capt. of Prov. 1st Lieut. A. E. W. Harrison, 10th Inf., June 4, is honorably terminated. (June 4, War D.)

12TH—Col. A. Aloe, 12th Inf., to France, A.E.F., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

36TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. T. A. Young, 36th Inf., is made permanent. (June 4, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Oury to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as supply officer; Major W. E. Hoyer to Camp Upton, N.Y., for temporary duty to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, and thence to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Major H. G. Chisholm to Washington for duty in the Office of the Director of Purchase; 1st Lieut. A. J. McMullin to Hawaii. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. A. Parker to Camp Stuart, Va., for assignment to 13th Inf.; Col. G. K. Wilson to Camp Merritt, N.J., as executive officer; Major T. W. Darragh to Camp Dodge, Iowa, to 2d Inf.; Major G. H. Rarey to Hoboken, N.J. (June 6, War D.)

Officers honorably discharged as cols., U.S.A., only, effective June 15, 1919: Cols. C. G. French and W. F. Creary, Inf. (June 5, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. S. Goodale to Nashville, Tenn.; Lieut. Col. R. Waldo to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for assignment to 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Watts to the commanding general, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Major W. J. Calvert to Washington, D.C.; Major A. Mitchell, June 15, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for assignment to 40th Inf.; Major H. A. Beebe to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Major H. E. Stephenson to Habana, Cuba, for duty in connection with the organization of the population census of Cuba; Capt. A. P. Williams to commanding officer, Camp Merritt, N.J., for assignment to 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. K. Herman to Camp Dix, N.J. (June 7, War D.)

Major E. G. Spencer, Inf., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S. as major only. (June 7, War D.)

Officers assigned to 44th Inf. and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Capt. E. W. Rhoades and G. B. Skinner, Inf. (June 7, War D.)

Appointment of Capt. W. F. Lent, Inf., to major, Inf., June 3, 1919, is announced. (June 5, War D.)

Appointment of Lieut. Col. G. H. Estes, Inf., to col., June 3, 1919, is announced. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Blessing, Inf., is honorably discharged as



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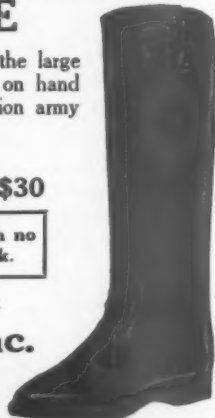
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1st lieut., U.S.A., only, to take effect this date. (June 5, War D.)
 Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. G. Spencer, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 7, War D.)
 Major E. G. Taylor, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, June 13, 1919. (June 5, War D.)
 Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. L. Williams, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 6, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.
 Appointment of Major W. S. Drysdale, Inf., U.S.A. (emer.), to lieut. col., Inf., June 4, 1919. (June 7, War D.)
 Appointments of following Infantry officers, June 2: To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. R. G. Howie, E. C. Fiegl. (June 4, War D.)

Appointments of Infantry officers (emer.) from June 5, 1919: To be major, Inf.: Capt. S. H. Negretto. To be capt., Inf.: First Lieut. D. W. O'Neil. To be 1st lieut., Inf.: Second Lieut. T. J. McDonald. (June 7, War D.)

LOOT.

From The Stars and Stripes.

Chaplain Harry F. MacLane is touted by his outfit as the oldest soldier in the A.E.F. He enlisted in 1873 and has not been off duty since he entered the war. He is sixty-two years and six months old.

First Rhine Doughboy: Why is that observation balloon always up in the air above Ehrenbreitstein?

Second Rhine Doughboy: Looking for the relief for the 3d Army, I s'pose.

Pvt. W. Engel, Co. I, 125th Inf., has a letter which he claims is a record. It has been across the ocean twice, has been in six different hospitals, three classification camps, four companies, is entitled to one wound stripe (wounded in right-hand corner), and one service stripe.

Fifty-five West Pointers in one company is the boast of the 527th Engineers. The roster of Company D shows: 27 from West Point, Georgia; 13 from West Point, Alabama, and 15 from West Point, Mississippi.

From The Watch on the Rhine.

Company E was lined up for inspection the other day, and the C.O. asked how many men still had cooties. One lone man held up his hand. Whereupon the C.O. remarked that he was "glad there was one honest man in the company."

Certain "yeowomen" of the Navy brightened their somber uniforms with colored silk stockings till the department forbade the innovation. If the girls had only tried a bit of red tape instead doubtless the department would have approved.

A soldier in the 3d Division has discovered a new reason why he should be discharged from the Army. When his commanding officer asked him on what grounds he was applying for a discharge he said he had received the following telegram: "Come home at once. Your tailor is dead."

A doughboy, placed in the guard house for some infraction of rules, noticed a party of visitors looking the place over. Walking over to a sentry, the soldier said, "Who's them guys?"

"Why, replied the guard, "that's Secretary Baker and a party, on inspection."

Pretty soon the Secretary came to where the prisoner was standing at attention and the following conversation took place.

"Well, Mr. Baker, you and I ought to be well posted

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on guard houses. We've seen all there are in this country," said the prisoner.

"Why, this is the first one I have visited," replied the Secretary, somewhat astonished.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the rest."
 —Ontario Post.

Notice.—All members of this detachment will have their clothes pressed at least once each week. The supply officer will furnish barrels for enlisted men while their uniforms are being pressed. Apply between 23:45 and 24h. to supply officer.—Les Beaux Jours (Students at University of Poitiers).

On the range a party of recruits were firing their first course. The sergeant in charge noticed that one of them, a man named Smith, was missing the target every time.

At last, quite fed up with the man's bad firing, the sergeant went across to him and told him to go and shoot himself.

The man disappeared. A few seconds later a report was heard from the spot where Smith had gone to. The sergeant hurried to the spot and shouted: "Are you there, Smith?"

"Yes, sergeant," came the reply; "I've missed again."
 —Whizz-Bang.

Joe Elverson, the efficient top kick of Headquarters Troop, stopped us the other day and said, "What's all this I hear about your paper saying top sergeants are no good and ought to be sent home?"

"It's a base libel," we said. "There's nothing to it at all." We then went on to explain how the policy of this paper has always been one of reserved friendship toward all top kickers.

Absolutely. We never said they ought to be sent home. We think they ought to be kept over here until the last road is mended, the last mule salvaged, the last street policed up in France. Far be it from us to suggest that the country lose the services of such valuable men.—Lorraine Cross (79th Division).

Gum decay causes tooth decay



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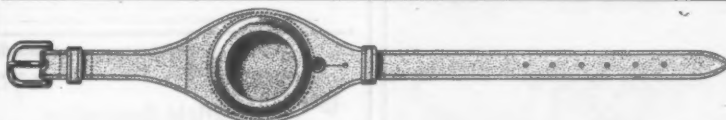
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If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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